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The Origin of Amber.

The investigations made by M. Rebaux have revealed the probable fact that, at a former period, the bed of the Baltic sea was occupied by an immense forest, which, in fact, spread over nearly the whole northern continent. Dredging, carried on at a depth of six to seven feet below the sea bottom, has brought to light two species of conifers, a poplar, a chestnut, and various other trees. From the conifers, M. Rebaux thinks, ran the resin which, through being buried in the earth, has become changed into amber, the largest quantity of gum appearing to have been derived from the pinus succinus. More than 200 specimens of objects have been found imbedded in this gum, including insects, reptiles, plants, leaves, grains, shells, etc. The density of this curious and interesting substance is, in its natural state, 1.09 to 1.11; and its analysis shows 78.82 of carbon, 10.28 of hydrogen, and 10.90 of oxygen.

A Moving Motto.

He had stayed until the clock hands hung together at eleven, and that valuable recorder of time was menacing a strike. She had yawned till her mouth had felt large enough for a horse collar, and yet the young man evinced no symptoms of a speedy departure. "I've been working on a motto to-day," she finally said, as she held her eyes open with her fingers; "don't you want to see it?" He said he did. She brought out the article and passed it to him for inspection. He held it up to the light and read the observ'al sentence: "There's no place like home." The young man guessed he'd be going.

Fortune's Field.

He who gambles all the time,
Who will make no strong endeavor,
O'er life's obstacles to climb,
And remains an idler ever,
Never on his brow shall wear
Fortune's laurels rich and fair.

"What am I?" Thus does he sigh.
"What am I? Long I've been hoping
I might catch luck passing by."
Ah, deceived man! lazy moping
Catches nothing 'tis to own—
That is caught by work alone.

Th' eagle soaring in the sky
Far away from earth's dominion,
Braves the sun with steady eye,
Borne on ever active pinion;
Once his wings are closed in rest
Down he falls to earth's green breast.

Thus the fisherman remains
In his cottage by the billows,
Sleeping on through sun and rain,
Courting dreams on pleasant pillows,
When he seeks to fill his nets?
O, no! that would bring regrets.

In his trusty boat, oft-tried,
Pulling at the oars, behold him,
When the sunrise paints the tide,
Till the twilight shades enfold him;
All the bright hours of the day
He is pulling on his way.

On his way till he beholds
In his net the harvest fished for;
On his way until he folds
To his heart the blessing wished for;
On his way until the prize
He has sought beside him lies.

So must he strong effort make—
Earnest from its first beginning—
Who would compensations take
That are really worth the winning:
Only seeds of labor yield
Richest crops in Fortune's field.

DAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The queerest fellow, without exception, in all Wexford, was Daniel Rattler.

He was sixteen years of age, yet he had the reputation of possessing as much knowledge about odd and out-of-the-way things as any ten average lads. He was believed to have an intimate acquaintance with every trout in the streams and every bird in the woods and every rabbit in the burrows. He had the largest collection of birds' eggs to be found in the country; and it was reported and solemnly believed by all the small boys in the neighborhood that he had a secret understanding with the king-fishers and orioles by which they agreed to surrender an egg of each litter to him in consideration of his promise to let all others alone.

He was always taking up some new idea to work out. If he did not know all about many things, he really seemed to know little about everything. He knew how to print, how to bleed a horse, how to use a telegraph instrument, how to cultivate silk worms, how to make the most outrageous noise with his hands, how to grow pears, how to play checkers with his eyes shut, and in short, he knew how to do nearly everything that came in his way to learn.

One day the neighbors opened their eyes and pricked up their ears at the news that Dan had taken up photography; not that they were astonished at anything that Dan did, but they were interested in his enterprise, though regarding it simply as another freak of his curious genius.

"Well, well," said they, shrugging their shoulders, "Dan is an old stick. It's about time he went into something useful. Photographs, eh?"

The report was true. Dan had obtained a camera of good size, and was experimenting with it up in his "den," in one end of his mother's garret.

It would be hard to imagine a more untidy, chaotic-looking place than Dan's "den." It was full of bottles, old clothes, jars, bits of machinery, musical instruments, carpenter's tools, old maps, torn pictures, pots of paint and chemicals, fragments of old machines, stuffed birds, etc., and it smelled so fearfully that no one but Dan could ever stay long enough to make an inventory of all the contents.

Dan was an odd-looking character as one would be likely to see in a year's travel. He was thin and lank in the body and legs. His head was large, and he had light blue eyes and long, whitish hair, which he rarely combed, and which straggled about all over his head, as if the rats had made nests in it the last time he slept.

He was not much of a talker. He generally kept silent and stared. Nobody knew what an amount of thinking he did meanwhile, and in fact many who had laughed at his greenness had to confess afterwards that he not only saw all things that were going on, but knew more about what he saw than the smartest of them.

Dan went on with his photographing for several weeks. He learned to take very good pictures, but he was far from satisfied. His fingers were always stained black and brown with acids that he could not wash off, and his clothing gave out a peculiar scent of collodion.

Dan's mother began to be really anxious. The boy was growing up a loose Jack-of-all-trades, but without any particular turn for one profitable calling. It was necessary that he should choose some single business and stick to it. She took the boy in hand and expostulated with him. Dan looked distressed.

"I'm trying to do something, mother; I've just got hold of it now, I guess. I only want a little more time."

This was about as long a speech as Dan was in the habit of making at one time. His mother was pacified, and for the present let him alone.

Two or three more weeks slipped by. Dan made pictures of everybody he could get before his camera. He photographed his den and all his miscellaneous trumpery. He photographed buildings, fences and trees.

Still he did not succeed to his mind. His pictures still lacked the peculiar shading or "tone" that he wanted. His dream was to achieve this, which he believed would not only make them beautiful, but give him a large and profitable custom.

He labored incessantly, now trying this plan, now trying that, but without any perfect result.

In the course of his experiments out of his garret window Dan made street pictures of people, both near and remote, in divers attitudes, and at nearly all hours of the day. Dan took them in single figures and in groups; he took them looking up and looking down, making gestures or sitting still; he took them as they stood in a window, and as they walked below him or rode past in carriages. Many of the photographs were good, but still the subtle finish was wanting. Dan could not realize his dream.

Finally his mother begged him to stop his amusement, as she called it, and go into a store or some business where he might support himself.

Dan shook his head.

"Can't mother."

"But, Dan, I cannot afford to give much more money for the scrids you want."

"Ah!" said Dan. And he shook his head once more, and looked very dejected.

He was at his wits' end. He believed he was on the very verge of an important discovery. He only wanted a little more money. Where should the money come from.

This was a trying question. He could not imagine that anyone would lend him enough cash to carry out his projects, and he did not seem to think of any way to earn a sufficient sum. He went up to his "den" and sat down in the midst of his bottles and rubbish, feeling uncommonly blue. Here was his camera upon its three long legs, with a black muffler drawn over it, and with its brass nose pointing out into the air.

The boy's thoughts pointed the same way. He must go out into the cold and find something to do, or some day he might have to stay out in the cold. He descended into the street and wandered about the town, moody and distressed.

About this time a trial was in progress at the court. A man was charged with passing a forged check at the bank. The teller fully identified the prisoner, described his movements, and related what was said between them at the time with the greatest minuteness.

On the other hand, the accused indignantly denied the charge and protested that he was not in or near the bank at the time alleged, but in the office of a friend on B street. He remembered his whereabouts, for his arrest was not long after the presentation of the forged check, and all his movements on that day remained distinctly in his mind. From the first he had continued to assert his innocence, and declared the teller had mistaken him for some other man.

Unfortunately for him, he was obliged to admit that he was alone in his friend's office at the hour in question, and failed to produce any witness beside himself to prove definitely where he was, though he made every effort to do so. It was a question of veracity, man against man, but the clear and very positive statement of the teller against the accused, and the possibility of some motive presumed to exist in the man's financial circumstances, had decided the direction, considering the interest at stake, to hold him to answer at the next session of the court. And now the day of trial had come.

Everybody was extremely interested in the trial, for the prisoner was well known in the town, and had always been supposed to be honest. The anxiety was intense to know whether he would be proved a criminal.

The case seemed to be going against the prisoner, for one or two other persons had been summoned to testify "to the best of their knowledge and belief," they had seen the man in or about the bank at one o'clock on the day when the check was passed.

The prisoner sat in the court room, pale, but with certain fearless firmness on his features that scarcely seemed like guilt.

All the known evidence was in and to the last, save the statements of a few friends as to his previous good character, nothing in his behalf beyond his own unsupported word had been brought forward.

The prosecuting attorney arose and formally recounted the strong points in the case, dwelling especially on the failure of the prisoner to prove an alibi, i. e., to show to the satisfaction of the court that he was elsewhere than at the bank at the moment of the crime, when suddenly, to the unspeakable astonishment of all present, a queer voice from a distant part of the room exclaimed:

"But I can tell where he was."

Everybody turned to look at the speaker, who was none other than our friend Dan. He stood with his mouth wide open, clutching his cap with one hand, and with the other nervously poking his tousled hair. Everybody laughed.

"Silence!" roared the crier, with a fierce tone, and then assuming that the boy intended to make sport, he ordered him to sit down.

"No," drawled Dan. "I guess not."

Of course that set the crowd into still louder laughter. The crier made an attempt to get at the boy.

"Stop," cried the judge, in a way that was heard in all parts of the room.

As soon as silence was obtained, he turned towards Dan, who still remained standing.

"Young man, do you know anything about this case?"

"Yes, sir," replied Dan, slowly! "I know"—

"I don't want to know that yet," interrupted the judge. "Come this way, my boy."

The shrewd magistrate knew the youngster well enough to surmise that he would neither care nor dare to be fooling at such a time.

Dan all stained and spotted, picked his way out of the crowd and walked forward to the bench. A curious spectacle he was, with his uncouth form and dress, and his mass of white hair.

The judge leaned forward and said something to him in a very low tone, and then Dan whispered back to the judge. Soon the people saw the judge smile and nod his head.

"Ah," said they one to another, "one Dan has turned up something new. It's just like him."

Their surmise was turned to certainty when the judge announced, "This young man will produce important evidence for the defence."

Dan made his way out of the court-room and disappeared. In ten minutes he came back again breathless. He had never been known to run before.

In his hand he held a paper as large as the cover of a geography. This he handed to the judge. He looked at it curiously then at the prisoner. In a moment he said:

"Clerk, administer the oath to this boy."

Dan was sworn.

I cannot repeat his testimony here, but be sure it was drolly worded and disjointed enough. It made everybody laugh, even while it interested them profoundly. The substance of it was that on the day when the forged check was passed he was taking photographs between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M. Among other pictures he made one of a man standing in the window of a building on the opposite side of the street. The man that he photographed was the prisoner at the bar.

Immediately there was a general buzz in the court-room. The prisoner's pale face flushed, and he gazed upon Dan with a look of joyful gratitude.

But there was still a very important question to be settled.

"At what time, exactly, was the photograph taken?"

Dan took the picture and looked at it closely.

"There's the clock on St. Luke's church up in the corner," said he, pointing to the place, and handing the picture to the judge.

"By the dial here," said the judge, "it was just one o'clock at the instant when the picture was taken."

The jury and the counsel now examined the photograph minutely. It could not be disputed; there was the identical man, and therefore he was not in the bank at the moment when the forged check was passed.

The teller was once more placed upon the stand. He was confused by the evidence he had heard, and was by no means as positive as he was before. At last he reluctantly admitted that he might be laboring under a mistake. And upon that he retired into the crowd with an appearance of great chagrin.

Dan's triumph was complete. He was a hero. People forgot his strange dress and his wild-looking head, and actually "lionised" him. The prisoner was discharged. He instantly went to Dan, and seizing both of his hands, exclaimed:

"You have saved me. You shall have anything you want. I cannot do enough to show you my gratitude."

From that moment Dan's star began to rise. He had money to continue his experiments, and he eventually discovered a process by which he succeeded in obtaining the richest and most durable photographs that are now taken in Wexford. He still keeps the old camera that made his fortune.

Won after Twenty Years' Wooing.

The Dallas (Tex.) *Commercial* says: A gentleman from Waxahachie, now visiting in our city, informs us that considerable excitement was created in the social circle of his town recently, by the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Sims, a wealthy farmer of Ellis county, aged seventy, to Mrs. Dunlap, an esteemed lady of Waxahachie, of some sixty summers. In the State of Tennessee they had in the days of childhood lived together; in youth had loved with all the fervor of the heart's first passion, and when grown, rumor says, plighted their faith, but the pledge was broken, and the lovers separated. The lover married another, whose death he mourned several years ago. The lady twice bowed at the altar, and twice has wept over the grave of a departed husband. After forty years they met in this distant State, and though his form has lost its youthful pride and vigor, and her once rosy cheek and sparkling eye have somewhat faded, the love of former days is aroused from its long slumber, and at the residence of Dr. Sweat, the bride's son-in-law, in the presence of a few old friends, the broken pledge is fulfilled. Such a remarkable renewal of an early attachment is seldom found, and challenges even fiction for an equal. Time, we learn, has dealt kindly with the couple, and they look as though they may yet enjoy many happy days of wedded bliss.

A Machine to Restore Respiration.

This invention consists of a sheet-iron cylinder large enough to receive the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the body of the patient is inserted, feet foremost, at the open end, up to the neck, round which a diaphragm is placed in such a manner as to prevent air from entering the cylinder. An air-pump is then set to work, the air of the cylinder is partially exhausted, when the outer air enters through the mouth and nostrils; by reversing the pump, air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder and respiration is thereby imitated. By repeating the operation a number of times asphyxiated persons, and particularly those who have been in danger of death by drowning, have been completely restored.

A Chinaman's Freak.

A Chinaman can ride the walking-beam of a steam engine without losing his head or his pig-tail. Engineer Golden, of Virginia City, Nev., one night recently, was on duty in a section of the works underground, where stood a huge pumping engine and a big air compressor. A door at the head of a flight of stone steps had opened several times and let in currents of cold air, which had chilled his marrow; and each time he had gone up stairs and latched the door without discovering the intruder. Once more the door swung open, and he started up the steps with a curse on his lips, when suddenly he saw in front of him the withered face of an aged Chinaman, in whose eyes [illegible] the fear of future vengeance. The [illegible] Golden returned to the engine room and retreated around the pumping apparatus. Scarcely had he taken refuge behind that huge piece of machinery, when his midnight visitor appeared at the foot of the stairway and glared at him. Then the Chinaman started to climb straight across the engine toward his enemy. The engine was on the down-stroke when he set out, and before he could get across, the walking-beam carried him up toward the ceiling. But he was at home in the saddle, and seemed to enjoy the motion. Had he been two feet nearer the bishop-head he would have been crushed to death at the first stroke of the pump. It chanced, however, that the position he occupied was about the only safe one on the whole length of the beam. As the beam sawed the air he sat composedly astride of it, his long tail swaying in the air like a pendulum. The engineer caught hold of the Chinaman's legs and attempted to drag him from his perilous position, but the fellow drew a double-edged knife, with a blade some twelve inches in length, which he began whirling about his head. Finally the engineer got an iron rod, and with the end of it tickled the Celestial gymnast in the ribs, making it so unpleasant for him that after hacking the iron for a time with his knife, he got off the beam about as he had mounted.

Debts of Cities.

Before the Boston Social Science Association Robert P. Porter of Chicago recently read a paper on "Municipal Indebtedness." In it he gave the debt of 130 cities in the United States as $221,312,009 in 1866, and $644,378,663 in 1876. The assessed value of the property was, in 1866, $3,451,619,381, and in 1876, $6,175,062,158. Annual taxation in 1866, $64,066,666; in 1876, $112,711,275. Population, 5,919,914 in 1866, and 8,576,349 in 1876. This shows a total increase of the debt in ten years of upward of $420,000,000, and an annual increase of $42,000,000. With these facts staring us in the face it is not an exaggerated statement to say that the cities in the United States have to-day a debt of $1,000,000,000, half the sum of the national debt, and an additional expenditure of $220,000,000, within $40,000,000 of the national expenses. The liabilities are increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, involving an additional charge of $3,000,000 upon the taxpayers. Allowing for the great shrinkage in values, and continued depression in business, we find that the property of taxpayers has already been actually mortgaged for fifteen per cent. of its value; and as this debt has increased at the rate of $42,000,000 yearly, the mortgages will continue to increase at the rate of one per cent. annually, and in another decade will amount to twenty-five per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property.

Mr. Porter then read a table showing that the total State indebtedness of the United States is $363,170,976, while the municipal indebtedness of one hundred and thirty cities is upward of $275,000,000 more than the entire State debt. State debts then are distributed about as follows: Western States, $2.80 per capita; Eastern States, $8 per capita; and Southern States $22 per capita.

A Long-Lived Family.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the following record of the ages, at the time of their deaths, of the eight sons of the late Ephraim Fenton, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Penn., showing a length and evenness of life not usually found in a single family: Ephriam Fenton, the father, died in the seventy-fifth year of his age; Mrs. Fenton, the mother, died in the seventieth year of her age; Samuel, the first son, died in his seventy-ninth year; Eleazer, the second son, died in his seventy-eighth year; James, the third son, died in his seventy-eighth year; William, the fourth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Randall, the fifth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Charles F., the sixth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Ephriam, the seventh son, died in his seventy-ninth year; Thomas, the eighth son, died in his seventy-fourth year; Ephriam, the seventh son, the last surviving member, died last June. The above eight sons comprised the entire family, no females born to the house in that generation, and all were born in the same dwelling. Ephriam Fenton was at one time an associate judge of Montgomery county, Penn.

Settling With Them.

1st Business Man—"How are you, John, have not seen you for a long time, how are things with you?"

2d B. M.—"Well, about the same as they are with a great many. I am settling with my creditors."

1st B. M. (sympathisingly)—"You don't say so. I am sorry to hear you are in trouble. How much have you been able to pay?"

2d B. M.—"One hundred cents on a dollar!"

Great Fires of the World.

The great fire of London, in 1666, burnt for three days, destroying 13,200 houses, including many fine public buildings. The loss by this fire, if computed by present values, would amount to at least one hundred million dollars. The city of New York has suffered by at least three great fires. One in 1835 destroyed 600 warehouses, which together with contents were worth $20,000,000. Another in 1839 destroyed property to the amount of $10,000,000; and a third in 1845 destroyed 300 stores and dwellings, valued at $8,000,000. Charleston in 1838 suffered by a fire which destroyed 1,158 buildings, covering 148 acres. Pittsburgh in 1845, lost by fire 1,000 buildings, covering [illegible] acres. Albany, N. Y., some years since lost in steamboats and buildings $3,000,000. St. Louis, in 1849, lost $3,000,000 in steamboats and buildings. Philadelphia, in 1858, lost 300 houses. In 1845 two-thirds of the city of Quebec, comprising 2,800 houses, were swept away by fire. The city of St. John's, Newfoundland, repeatedly damaged by fire, was nearly all destroyed in 1846, when 6,000 people were rendered homeless. Troy, N. Y., suffered severely in 1862. Portland, Me., in 1866, lost $9,000,000 including the loss of 1,600 buildings. Chicago, in 1871, and Boston, in 1872, were devastated to the extent of more than $200,000,000; and quite recently a devastating fire has almost entirely destroyed the city of St. John, N. B. But these marked fires do not alone measure the work of destruction; much is due to the smaller fires, which make up by their frequency what they lack in proportions. Constantly at work, little by little, year by year, the aggregate of ruin they accomplish is fearful.

A record kept by the New York *Insurance Chronicle* shows that the loss by fire in the United States and Canada in 1876 was $75,000,000, and in the previous year it was $86,000,000. This record is trustworthy, as far as it goes; but it is asserted by competent authority that the loss during the last ten years has not been less than $100,000,000 per annum, not including the two extraordinary fires of Chicago and Boston.

Zachary Taylor's Grave.

In his message to the Legislature of Kentucky, Governor McCreary says: "The grave that contains the mouldering remains of Zachary Taylor, who was at one time President of the United States, is situated in Jefferson county, in sight of the tall spires of the metropolis of Kentucky, and is unmarked by a monument. It is true that this man, who spent his whole life in the service of his country, who proved his patriotism on nearly one hundred battle-fields, and who had the office of President bestowed upon him for his valor, integrity and fidelity, needs no monument to perpetuate the blazonry of his deeds or the purity and simplicity of his character. He has a monument already in the hearts of his countrymen that will endure forever. Yet I believe that a nation is elevated and given dignity and importance at home and abroad by its great and good men who reveal its existence and give it prominence, and a monument should be erected to his memory that will ever stand with its mute eloquence to attest to the world the honor, the reverence and the esteem accorded to his valor and his virtues by his countrymen. He was brought to Kentucky by his parents when only nine months old, and ever afterward claimed his home in our commonwealth; yet his distinguished civic and military service make him belong to the whole country. I therefore recommend that his remains be removed by Kentucky to the State military lot in the cemetery at Frankfort, and that a resolution be adopted by the General Assembly calling upon the Congress of the United States to erect a monument over his grave."

An Astonished Household.

An express team got frightened at something, while going down Washington street, Peoria, Ill., toward the depot, one night recently. They became unmanageable and ran on the sidewalk in front of Henry Kanfer's residence, 529 Washington street. They did not stop on the sidewalk, however, but went bang against the house, the horses' heads going through a window, and knocking the lower sash into the room; while the wagon tongue tore a hole through the weather boarding and plastering and upset the supper table, which was covered with dishes and eatables. The sight of the dishes and window sash flying about the room, and the table turning a somersault, while two horses' heads, quivering and snorting, appeared directly over the spot where the peaceful evening meal was spread but a moment before, was a decided sensation, and an earthquake could not have been more surprising to the family.

Hector's Conundrum.

"Andromache," said *megas koruthiolos* Hector, as he lifted the infant Astyanax to his well-greaved knee and searched his vest pocket for a gum drop, "Andromache, will listen?"

And the wife of the Trojan hero sat down on his plumed helmet with a look of ineffable tenderness, and replied:

"Will."

"Then," said the vanquisher of Potroclus, "why is your name like the first experience of our little Astyanax with green apples?"

A puzzled look o'erspread the features of the fair Andromache, and she sweetly murmured:

"I pass."

"Because," replied the Hellenic warrior and friend of Achilles, "because it—(here he placed Astyanax on the floor and cautiously retreated toward the open door)—because it ends in ache."—*Hawkeye.*

Items of Interest.

Bonds irredeemable—Vaga-bonds.

Walking sticks—Swells promenading.

It needs considerable moral courage for a man who is cobbling to step out and try to grow a pair of side whiskers.

The word "milliner" came from Milaner, a tradesman at Milan, Italy, who was the first to make a specialty of woman's head-coverings.

There are eighty-two banks in the State of New York, having an aggregate capital of $22,650,200, with total resources of $92,478,000.

The man who owns a $30,000 cow can drink milk costing him eighty-four cents over the rest of us.

Commissioner of Agriculture Le Due thinks that coffee can be raised in this country—Florida, Southern California and Texas, holding out promise of success.

WITH MY PICTURE.

Oh place it in a pretty frame,
Upon your mantel shelf!
Then kiss it once, for me, my flame.
Then—kiss it for yourself.
—*Charles Stuart Welles in Bohemia*

A mean man, who felt obliged to make a present to a lady, saw a statuette in a crockery store broken into a dozen pieces, and asked the price. The salesman said it was worthless, but that he could have it for the cost of packing in a box. He sent it to the lady, with his card, congratulating himself that she would imagine it had become ruined while on its way home. The effect was not what was expected, for the tradesman had carefully wrapped each piece in a separate paper.

A lunatic en route with two keepers to an asylum at St. Robert (France) wouldn't get out at that place, and while they were coaxing him, the train, by some oversight of the conductor, started. At Grenoble he got out, but, strange to say, no telegram ordering the arrest appears to have been sent, and of his own accord he took a ticket back to St. Robert, and got into a third class carriage with one young man, whom he presently attacked. The victim tried to escape, and the mad man then pushed him out, and jumped after him, breaking his own arm in doing so. The head of the other struck on the rail and he was killed. When asked why he attacked his companion he only said that he believed him to be a Prussian spy.

Slaughtering the Buffalo in Texas.

The Galveston *News* says: The town of Griffin is supported by buffalo hunters, and is their general rendezvous in this section. The number of hunters on the ranges this season is estimated at 1,500. We saw at Griffin a plat of ground of about four acres covered with buffalo hides spread out to dry, besides a large quantity piled up for shipment. These hides are worth in this place from $1 to $1.60 each. The generally accepted idea of the exciting chase in buffalo hunting is not the plan pursued by the men who make it a regular business. They use the needle gun with telescope, buy powder by the keg, their lead in bulk and the shells, and make their own cartridges. The guns in a party of hunters are used by only one or two men, who say they usually kill a drove of thirty or forty buffaloes on one or two acres of ground. As soon as one is killed the whole herd, smelling the blood collect around the dead body, snuffling and pawing up the ground and uttering a singular noise. The hunter continues to shoot them down as long as he can remain concealed, or until the last animal "bites the dust." The buffalo pays no attention to the report of the gun, and flees only at sight or scent of his enemy. The others of the party then occupy themselves in "peeling." Some of these have become so skilful they offer to bet they can skin a five or six year old bull in five minutes. The meat is also saved and sent to market, and commands a good price.

Kangaroos and Rabbits.

According to the London *Times*, the colonists of Queensland are complaining of the depredations caused by large flocks of kangaroos which are overrunning the settled districts in the interior and destroying the crops and vegetation of all kinds. The ravages of these marsupials, combined with the havoc wrought by the rabbits, which have increased to so alarming an extent in nearly all the Australian colonies, are causing serious losses to the farmers and cattle raisers. The inroads of the kangaroos are partly attributed to the drought which has prevailed in the interior of Australia, and which has driven these animals to seek food in the settled districts. Large expeditions are organized with the object of destroying and driving off the undesirable visitors, and as many as a thousand kangaroos have been killed in a single day. The skins are sold and made into leather of an excellent quality.

Eight Years Bullion Product.

Statistics are interesting, because they show at a glance the progress or decline of an industry. The annual statement made by Wells, Fargo & Co. of the production of precious metals in this country contains this table of the net product of gold, silver and lead for the past eight years:

Year.	Lead.	Silver.	Gold.
1870.....	$1,080,000	$17,280,000	$43,750,000
1871.....	2,160,000	19,296,000	54,288,000
1872.....	2,268,000	19,894,429	38,109,905
1873.....	2,160,000	27,633,803	34,208,580
1874.....	3,780,000	29,009,122	33,608,402
1875.....	6,120,000	31,885,239	29,989,194
1876.....	3,046,900	39,382,924	42,886,208
1877.....	5,683,250	45,848,100	44,888,200

It will be perceived that since 1870 the silver product has increased nearly two hundred and fifty per cent., while the gold product has increased only thirty-three.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1878.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* thinks Hon. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia looks like the coming man for Lieutenant Governor.

THE career of Stanley Matthew has not been a failure, after all. He has succeeded in depressing the price of United States bonds in London 1 per cent.

GAIL HAMILTON has again opened her batteries in another series of articles in the *Tribune*. Now trembleth in their boots the hypocrites, pretenders and shams.

SAMUEL BOWLES, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, died last Wednesday night, the 16th inst. He was one of the representative American editors, and made himself known and noted by pure intellectual force.

THE cultured boss-eaters of Massachusetts had a big dinner the other day, and we are told gave Bristow "a magnificent send off for the next Presidential campaign." They gave him one at the Cincinnati convention, and it killed him.

SENATOR GAZZAM'S proposition to require marriage licenses to be obtained from the Clerk of the Court, would serve two good purposes. It would bring in a liberal revenue to the State, and prevent the marriage of minors. And who would pay a dime more cheerfully than the expectant bridegroom?

THE House Committee of Congress has done a just act in reporting the bill for the increase of the pay of the letter-carriers. They do the most work for the least pay of any employees of the government, and there is no reason why it should be so. The bill also classifies carriers, and experienced men, who have been in office at least a year, will receive $1,000, while beginners will receive $900.

SPEAKER RANDALL recently discharged a house of representatives doorkeeper from Massachusetts named O'Leary, whereupon Mr. Leopold Morse, the Boston clothing dealer, who represents the fourth Massachusetts district, intimated to Mr. Randall that if he wanted himself and Frank Jones to continue their large contributions for democratic campaign expenses at Philadelphia and elsewhere it would be as well to reinstate Mr. O'Leary, and Mr. Randall did so.

THE Third Assistant Postmaster-General has prepared for consideration by Congress a bill proposing an important change in the law regulating the compensation of fourth-class postmasters, or all whose annual compensation is less than $1,000. It provides that hereafter the basis of their compensation shall be the face value of stamps canceled in their respective offices, instead of the value of stamps sold by them. It also imposes severe penalties for making false returns and for trafficking in stamps.

BONDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

One of the results of the dishonest tinkering with the currency has been the complete stoppage of the sales of the new government bonds by the Syndicate.—Therefore the Secretary of the Treasury has formally abandoned all further attempts to continue funding operations through that medium, and by a public announcement, found in another column, offers them to the people direct. He does not believe that these bonds will be very rapidly taken while the agitation of the silver question continues, but a few may be sold and the machinery put in operation for longer sales when the fate of the silver bill is determined.

One of the principal obstacles to the direct investment of small sums in the 4 per cent. bonds is the law making the smallest denomination $50. To make it a popular investment, and available in sections where there are no savings banks, it should be placed in smaller denominations. We understand that a bill has been drawn by the Secretary for that purpose. The object of the bill should certainly be approved. If every farmer and workingman in the West and South was the owner of an United States bond—no matter if its denomination was no greater than $10—silver bills and propositions to repeal the Resumption Act would receive no support from them or their representatives.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1878.

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that from the 20th inst., and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the 4 per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and bear interest payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority.

The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.; 2 per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of subscription, or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum to date of payment. Upon the receipt of full payment, the bonds will be transmitted, free of charge, to the subscribers, and a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than $1,000.

Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer, at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and by the National Banks and bankers generally.—The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and post office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check, issued by the Treasurer of the United States, to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at the offices of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Payments may be made in coin to the Treasurer at Washington, or to the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of subscribers, the Department will also receive, in lieu of coin, called bonds of the United States, coupon bonds or maturing within thirty days, or gold certificates issued under the Act of March 3, 1863, and National Banks will be designated as depositaries, under the provisions of section 5,153 of the Revised statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of Treasury.

THE FREE PIPE LINE QUESTION.

From Pittsburg Telegraph.

Now that the dead-lock on the question as to where legislation shall begin has come to an end, and there is a prospect that practical work may be begun, it is of some use to discuss important questions which will shortly be considered by State law makers. Among the most important is the proposed act known as the Free Pipe Line bill. Much has been said by the Pittsburgh press during the year just concluded relative to the troubles of the producing and the refining interests of Western Pennsylvania. The difficulties which have seemed as every hand to assail producers, have been commented upon at great length, always apparently to assist them, often precisely for the reverse. Much "gammon" has been talked and written on the subject for the purpose of concealing the real basis of dispute, and giving plausible but false or untenable remedies. It sounds well, no doubt, to give long lectures to producers advising the limitation of production in accordance with the demand, but that such regulation is mainly impractical because of the conflicting and uncontrollable interests involved, has been established beyond peradventure. The chief reason why this cannot be accomplished is known by all intelligent producers to repose in the fact that an almost omnipotent refining interest has been persistently arrayed against them. There is no valid excuse for the permanency of such combination, any more than that a single railroad corporation shall control the railway interests of the whole country.

The measure immediately proposed for the relief of producers is the Free Pipe Line bill above referred to. Its provisions, in brief, are to permit the free construction of pipe lines anywhere within the State, for the transportation of crude or refined oil, just as untrammelled privilege is now given for the construction of railway and telegraph lines. The argument for the bill is that its passage will result in the construction of a number of pipe lines connecting with the sea board, thus breaking the single power which has hitherto controlled transportation and establishing honorable and impartial competition. The right of way has already been purchased from the center of production to Baltimore, and this line will undoubtedly be constructed. But this would fail of accomplishing the desired object, and it would soon, if not immediately, come within the grasp of some power which would still use it to the disadvantage of producers. With several pipe lines, and the privilege always of adding to the number, monopoly in transportation would be impossible. It is not improper to consider the interests of Pittsburgh in this matter, though many will argue that we are selfish in our view of the whole matter. Pittsburg is the natural center of the refining interest. It is at the converging point of one of the most important net work of railroads in the country. It is located upon important water highways by which oil can readily and cheaply be shipped thither and hence. It has superior advantages in the coal and iron products, which are the most important adjuncts to the refining operation, after the oil itself. Yet the refining trade has been driven away from this city almost as thoroughly as though it were located at the antipodes. Cleveland, without coal, and far away from the great outlets of the oil traffic, possesses the great refining interest of the country, merely because the powers that be have decreed that it should be established there. The State does not receive a tithe of the profit that should accrue from the trade in oil for this reason, and for this alone. With the facilities offered by a Free Pipe Line bill, added to those already mentioned, the only possible result would be the rapid construction of refineries by miscellaneous individual and corporative interests, and Pittsburgh, for the evident reasons referred to, would be the natural centre of all such enterprises. Other beneficial measures may be proposed and utilized, but the Free Pipe Line bill offers the most radical remedy for all the ills of which producers complain. It can do no injury, and must inevitably result in retaining within the State a great portion of the vast sums which now flow into other coffers. No member of the Legislature who has at heart the interest of the entire State will oppose this bill, and it especially should receive the earnest support of members of the Western counties, and most emphatically those representing Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Armstrong, Bradford and Allegheny counties. Not one of these can safely do otherwise. The bill has been reported affirmatively from committee, and if it is defeated the enemy will be laid specially at the doors of Western members, though it be a measure which demands the support of the entire body. No Pennsylvanian not allied to the interests of monopolies injurious to the State, can give any valid reason for opposing the bill.

A SMALL DOSE OF SCIENCE.

The enormous use of nitro-glycerine in this "neck o' the woods" in the way of torpedoes, often gives rise to the question, "what is the stuff made of, and how is it made, any way." As an answer, we publish the following explanation, copied from that admirable scientific authority, the *Scientific American*:

Nitro-glycerin, which may be called the base of all modern explosive powders, is a light colored, oily liquid, about 50 per cent heavier than water, which gravity causes it when poured into a bore hole filled with water to sink and displace the latter. Its manufacture is quite simple; 2½ parts, by weight, of strong nitric acid are mixed with 3 parts of strong sulphuric acid; after this mixture has cooled, 1 part of pure glycerin is carefully added, and stirred in, care being taken to keep the temperature below 70° Fah. The nitro-glycerin, which quickly forms, is then separated and carefully washed in cold water. The explosive force of nitro-glycerin is generally computed as ten times that of gunpowder, but this is rather an overestimate; still it is undoubtedly the highest explosive force known at present.

Experiments made by military committees in Europe have further confirmed that the sensibility of nitro-glycerin to mechanical shock is much less when frozen than when liquid. In the transition state, however, the sensibility seems to be rather increased, especially in respect to light shocks, such as those arising from packing for transport; this is confirmed by the experience of the laboratory and factory. To obviate such difficulty, such places and the sheds where cartridges are made are now heated by water, as the agent best fitted to distribute an equable temperature.

Dynamite, the next form to nitro-glycerin, was commenced as a manufacture in 1867, and the quantity now annually made in the United States and Europe reaches 15,000,000 pounds; and it must continue to increase. One remarkable fact deserves attention: that, whereas in mixtures of gunpowder and the fulminates with inert substances the explosive power is diminished in proportion to the adulteration—the direct effect being to make the combustion less rapid—on the other hand the absorbents used in the nitro-glycerin powder do not strictly retard its explosion in any degree, but they add really to the safety in handling and transportation. A mixture of the oil, in proper proportion, with pulverized infusorial earth, charcoal, chalk, ashes, or plaster-of-paris, makes a comparatively dry powder, but of high explosive power, with the great advantage of standing much hard usage.

How, then, is it exploded? The ordinary means is by the use of a heavy percussion cap, or "exploder," consisting of a copper shell, like a common gun cap, and containing ten grains or more of fulminate of mercury. The exploder is not fired by percussion, but by a fuse, or electric wires inserted in contact with the fulminate. A powder made of 50 per cent of nitro-glycerin and 50 per cent of infusorial earth is very dry, and cannot be exploded except by a triple force exploder, and when the charge is strongly and tightly confined. On the other hand, a powder of 50 per cent of nitro-glycerin and 50 per cent of mica scales or fine sand is very wet and leaky, and explodes almost as easily as the liquid oil.

An explosion of dynamite occurred in San Francisco while the powder was being prepared for a large blast under water. The loose powder, in the course of being packed into cartridges, was, it is represented, set on fire from the pipe of a workman, and before it could be extinguished the fire reached exploders in other cartridges.

Dualin is a diversified mixture, from the saturation of poplar pulp with nitro-glycerin, to 60 per cent of nitro-glycerin, 40 per cent of sawdust; etc., etc. In the case of dualin, the lower the temperature the more sensitive it is to friction.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

A BILL has been reported favorably in the House providing for compulsory education.

IN THE Senate a bill has been reported favorably providing for an expenditure of $610,000 in payment of the expenditures incident to calling out the National Guards for the suppression of the July riots.

IT WILL please many persons to learn that a bill has been introduced into the legislature at Harrisburg, requiring all hotel keepers and people keeping public houses to provide suitable fire escapes for the accommodation of those who may lodge with them. This bill will meet with general commendation. The number of lives that have been sacrificed during the past ten years for the want of just such safety accommodations runs into many hundreds.

New Advertisements.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Byron Alford, Bankrupt of the county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

A. H. CURTIS, Assignee.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 24, 1878. 3t

FINANCIAL Statement of Keating Poor masters:

Floating debt $248 00

LIABILITIES.

Expenses for keeping Levi Hoyt $208 00
" " P. Hopkins 130 00
" " M. Lynch 170 00
" " Officers 40 00

RESOURCES.

Uncollected on Duplicate of 1875 ..... $ 74 61
Settled Duplicate of 1876 ..... 317 67
Unsettled Duplicate " 356 02

Valuation of taxable property $161,000 00

Attest, H. L. KNAPP, Town Clerk.
CASPER SMITH,
H. CLEVELAND,
Poor Masters.

Keating, Pa., Jan. 21, 1878. 1-3

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Orphas Scott, deceased, late of Smethport borough, have been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. FORD, Executor.

Smethport, Pa. Dec. 17, 1877—6t.

(1876 Uniform copyrighted 1877)

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E. WARING, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED.—Some easily learned person or Artist to manufacture LETTNER PATENT SILK CANVAS PICTURES in this county, on Royalty. Painted from photographs or any picture, and *is the finest Oil Painting made.* Before the territory is taken I will send pictures 6x8 to for $10.00 and warrant them for life. Every person should have one, as Oil Paintings on Canvas are the only pictures that will stand the test of time, and can be handed down to posterity. Particulars Free.

L. T. LETTNER, Corry, Pa.

14-52-y 1.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR,
Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

STATEMENT of Bond Moneys of Sergeant Township for the year 1877:

Total valuation $130,115 00

Receipts.

Bonded Duplicate 260 61
Commissioners Orders 400 00
$658 61

Expenditures.

Work on roads 202 80
Discount on orders 15 45
Paid for printing 30 00
Clerk and Auditor's fees 10 36
$258 61

J. M. TAYE,
G. R. MOORE,
Supervisors.

H. L. WILSON,
Clerk.

Clermont, Jan. 14, 1878

Auditor's Notice.

ESTHER ORMSBY and LYDIA DOOLITTLE, vs. WILLIAM IRONS } In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, A. D., No. 133 February T. 1876.

And now Jan. 22, 1877, the Court appoint David Barrett, an Auditor to distribute the fund arising from Sheriff sale or real estate of defendant. By the Court.

All parties interested will please take notice, that I will attend to the duties of above appointment at my office in Smethport, on Tuesday January 29, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims.

DAVID BARRETT, Auditor.

13-16. 4t

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE,
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Boaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Fellos Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rad, Pinking, Waffle and Toyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Malleta, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

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LEADING
DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,
No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

AT

J. P. WENDEL'S
LEADING
GROCERY & PROVISION
HOUSE
Of McKean County
No. 82, Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA. No. 82,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class GROCERY HOUSE

Flour, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Pork, Salt, Lard, Smoked Meats

of all kinds.

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

FRESH and DRIED FRUITS of all kinds. CROCKERY and GLASSWARE by the Wholesale and Retail.

We also keep a full assortment of

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

and all other fancy articles, GLOVES and MITTENS. Fine TOBACCOS and CIGARS.

We defy competition in prices of all our stock.

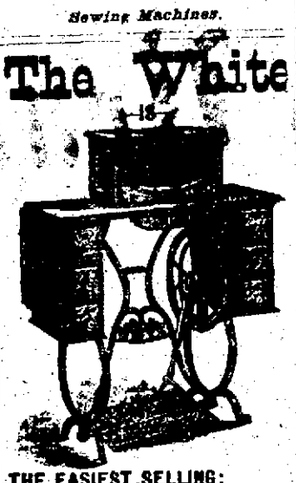
FALL STOCK
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. D. GALLUP'S.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Millinery & Fancy Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
GROCERIES, ETC.

STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Sewing Machines.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

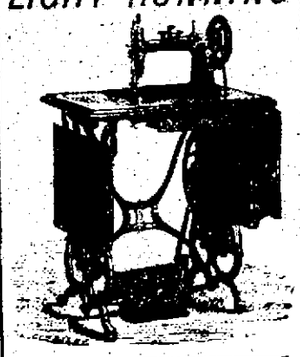
Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.
A FAMILY FRIEND.
THE
LIGHT-RUNNING



DOMESTIC
SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE
"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
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An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
Broadway and 14th St., New York.

KANSAS

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 16-page Weekly, in its 16th Yr. Post paid, 3 mo., 50c.

Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune.* We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer, Phila.* ... Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live Stock Journal, Detroit.* ... We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times, N. Y.*

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the Miner office in city style and at city prices. Remember it.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, &c.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT
HASKILL & GIFFORD'S

This Stock comprises a full line of

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &C.

We have opened the largest stock of goods ever offered in Smethport, and they are offered at prices that will recommend them to those wishing good goods at very low prices.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

FALL & WINTER
OPENING.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

Are now showing all the novelties of the season in their different Departments. We have largely increased many of our lines of goods, and have attractions and bargains to offer in all. Feeling the desirability of increasing our acquaintance with the

McKEAN COUNTY PUBLIC,

and appreciating the fact that it can only be done on merit, we are offering large inducements in the way of good goods at very low prices. We have a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,

and make a specialty of

BLACK SILKS
& CASHMERES.

Our lines of

TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS

Shawls & Cloaks,

are New and Complete.

We have Bargains to offer in

HAMBURG EDGES, LINENS,
CORSETS & KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full, and the prices are many of them lower than ever before. We have unusual facilities this Fall for doing all our old Customers good, and will be pleased to add many new ones.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

THE NEW DRUG STORE

W. T. CALLER,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Toilet Goods, and Notions,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED AT ALL HOURS OF DAY OR NIGHT.

MAIN ST. - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1878.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITEHAIR, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Class Meeting at 12½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. HOOK, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Shafter school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judges.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; E. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Hez. Bunker, Ormsby Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jas. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Dean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Oil and Timber Lands for Sale.

IN WETMORE AND HAMLIN TPS., M'KEAN COUNTY PA.

Including warrants 2600, 2606, 3089, 3071, 3085, 3088, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3097, 3120, 3121, 3124, 3127, 3180, and parts of warrants 2469, 2607, 2688, 2689, 2689, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3182.

Apply to

THOMAS L. KANE, Kane Pa.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—The new 'Bus proprietor will run to *all* trains.

—This kind of weather makes the coal dealer chuckle.

—Col. Gilmore has the timber on the ground for his well in Farmers Valley.

—Extremes meet. Bennett is now going to send Stanly in search of the North pole.

—Some of the heaviest oil operators in this county are ordering their drills stopped.

☞—The Thompson House, at Kane, is closed to the traveling public for the winter.

—The Treasurer of Tioga county has to give bonds in the sum of $30,000. The Treasurer of McKean $85,000.

—The late County Treasurer, A. H. Medbury, has closed up his account with the county and squared the books.

—That Tarport bridge job must have been a beauty, as the bridge broke down the next day with four men on it.

—Stebbins, of the Cuba *Patriot*, still goeth for Barnes, of the Wellsville *Reporter*, and Barnes lets the boy talk.

—Half a million dollars for the experiment of last July in our own State alone looks like paying pretty dear for the whistle.

—An attempt was made to change the name of Gilmor City to Hulings, but it failed. Gilmor City it was, is, and remains.

—"J. Conlan, Kendall Creek, packed casing heads for oil wells," is the way it reads in the published list of patents granted.

—Since the salary law went in effect in Luzerne county the Prothonotary has paid into the county treasury, in eleven months, upwards of $20,000.

—The town elections will soon be here, and tickets can be printed at the MINER Job rooms with neatness, cheapness and dispatch. Send in your orders early.

—Ben. Hogan's establisment at Tarport is to be sold at Sheriff's sale. "A good opening for the right kind of a man."—Limestone *News*.

—Frank Vickery thinks the West is a great country, but McKean county is a good place to live and lay one's bones, therefore he has come back to stay.

—Our Representative, Hon. C. H. Foster, is on the following committees:—Geological Survey, Manufacturing, Accounts and Expenditures, Iron and Coal.

—The oil fever has reached Nunda, and the *News* says it looks like business when substantial men put down their names for $100 to find out what their is in it.

—Wat I should like wood be to hev dollars which re-prodooce their selves. If two dollars could only marry and hev large families! That would be suthin like.—*Nasby.*

—The McKean MINER, under its new management, is a 'tip top newspaper. It always was that, but under the new departure it has improved. Success to it.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—Under the appropriate head we announce the death of Mrs. Catherine Perry, mother of Mrs. Jas. E. Butts, Jr. She was a very estimable and remarkably intelligent lady.

—The order of Knights of Honor was first organized in 1873, by 17 young men of Louisville, Ky. Now it numbers over 30,000 members, with lodges in nearly every State in the Union.

—Almost the entire local space of the *Elk Advocate* of last week was taken up by a long winded review of Rev. Gillette's Thanksgiving sermon. Tell the fellow to "go hire a hall," Parsons.

—C. D. Longfellow Esq., of Tarport was one of the pleasant callers at the MINER office on Tuesday. Come again, neighbor, and stay longer. Our latch-string always hangs out for such.

—An oil company has been organized at Mansfield, and boring is soon to begin in that vicinity. A contract for sinking a well has been made with Mr. William Green, of Warren, Pa.—Wellsboro *Agitator.*

—It is pretty well understood that W. H. Vanderbilt has bought the controlling stock of the State Line railroad, and will run it as a feeder to the N. Y. Central. The trains will run into the Central depot at Rochester.

—Miss Fannie E. Hamlin is still "lecturing." We last heard of her in Lycoming county, and although we have no malignant feelings toward the Lycomingites we hope she will find it pleasant and profitable to stay a lengthy season. Should she appear in this horizon, we will give our readers timely warning.

—Among the fine jobs of printing now turned out at the MINER Job Rooms we cannot omit mention of a job of bank checks for H. Hamlin. Its beauty and fine workmanship is a subject of frequent remarks.

—Mr. Isaac M. Gregory, for many years the accomplished editor of the "Current Topics" department of the Rochester *Democrat*, is now associate editor of the Buffalo *Express*. He is a valuable acquisition to any journal.

—The McKean County *Miner* establishment boasts of a new power press, has just ordered a steam engine, and will soon abandon its "patent outside." All of which are favorable indications.—Wellsville *Reporter*.

—Another one of the chaps who broke into the Tarport depot and stole some whiskey some time ago, was lodged in the jail yesterday. One of the company was already there, and the others are outside awaiting capture.

—N. W. Pitts, the genial agent of J. & F. B. Garrett, of Syracuse, was one of the MINER visitors yesterday. Pitts says he will try his $50 fish pole in our trout streams next summer. We hope he won't forget it.

—Mr. A. H. Ingalls, of Covington township, has an ewe for which he paid $12 less than four years ago. Up to the present time the sheep has yielded its owner fifty-two dollars, an average of thirteen dollars per year.—Wellsboro *Agitator.*

—Snyder, the Bradford sign painter—or artist—challenges the world to a trial of skill, and one particular rival artist especially. We know them both to be skillful workmen, and would like to see them do their best, even on a shingle.

—Some of the good citizens of Otto township are determined to keep their community rid of rum shops, even if it is an oil country. They will present remonstrances against some of the petitions to be presented at next term of court.

—*Prothonotary Sartwell is in luck.* He has just received a letter informing him that he has drawn a $130 watch and chain, in some lottery, and only needs to send $15 to have it forwarded to him. But the obstinate man refuses to send the $15, and he won't get his watch.

—Blankets one hundred years old were sold by the executors of Samuel Shade, deceased, at their recent sale in Northumberland county. The blankets were woven in the neighborhood, and bore the weaver's name and the date 1778.—They sold for $11.50 per pair.

—B. F. Robbins has taken the lamented Greeley's advice, and gone west. Bruce is one of those upright, honest and square-toed citizens with whom any community is loth to part. We hope he will meet with abundant success and prosperity in his new home.

—A Wellsville man, after being so deaf ten years that he could not hear anything, has had that faculty restored to him. He says that when it came, something bursted in his head like the report of a gun. And then he heard. But it hurt him while it was going on.

—Barbour, publisher of the McKean *Miner*, has taken a partner in business in the person of Chas. H. Allen, late of Bradford county, Pa. The *Miner* is a good paper in every respect but one—it opposes the best interests of the people and favors hard-money and hard-times. —Limestone *Oil News*

—We are informed that the arrangements have been so far completed that it may be safely stated that a test well is to be put down on Red Mill Brook, in Norwich township, at once. The business is in the hands of gentlemen who will go ahead with the work without any "monkeying."

—Sheriff King returned home from Bradford yesterday suffering from sudden illness, and has since been confined to his room. He does not think, however, that it will be more than temporary. The Sheriff is a very necessary individual in the county at present, and we hope he will soon be about.

—Anderson, Otis & Co., of this village, will this week complete a large steam saw mill on Knapp's Creek, in the Bradford oil regions, and are about to open a hardware store at Duke Center. Mr. Anderson is also about to put down a well on their land. May the firm reap a generous reward.—*Wellsville Reporter.*

—There is food for comment in the accident to J. B. Stull in another column. Two fool boys were playing smart by running horses in the highway filled with people, and the result is, one man injured, seriously, if not fatally. A little of the sternest kind of stern justice would do those boys good. Why not apply it?

—The electors of Bradford School district are to vote on the 10th of February, whether or not they will give their assent to an increase of the indebtedness of said district five per cent. upon the last assessed valuation, which was $170,000. The present indebtedness of the district is $8,700. The increased indebtedness asked for is $6,500, for building purposes.

—Every Republican voter in the county, and every Intelligent Democrat, should take the MINER. It is only one dollar and a half a year, and we speak advisedly and know what we are talking, when we say it is the best local and family journal published in the county. Compare it, if you choose, with any paper in the county, and deny it if you can.

—We were informed late last night that the new bridge in course of construction across the Tuna at Tarport, had fallen down. It was about ready to be opened for travel, and inasmuch as it only took the weight of four men to break it down it probably would not have been of sufficient strength to carry teams heavily loaded.—*Ent*, 23th inst.

—The Oil City *Derrick* has been informed by "well informed producers" that at $1.50 to $1.70 for oil the Bradford district can supply the world. Certainly. Now all the *Derrick* has to do is to get the lower oil operators to "stop the drill" and everything will be lovely. The world has now no use for the lower district—either clergimously or theologically considered.

—The Wellsboro *Agitator* folks have moved their office from the second story to the ground floor of another building, and are now doing business "on the first floor." The paper is one of the best supported county papers in the State—and one of the best papers, too.—Barnes & Roy make a strong team, pull together harmoniously, and are consequently successful.

—The MINER office has again been in the hands of the carpenter. We have materially enlarged our composing room, which was necessary to accommodate the increasing demands of our business. The boys now have plenty of room to work in, an abundance of new material and machinery to work with, and can do more and better work than any other equal number of hands this side of sundown.

—Wm. Mann, of Philadelphia, has an immense printing establishment, and he sends out price lists of his work, which he claims is cheaper than any other house in the country. We have seen one of his price lists for printing bank checks, with samples, and are happy to state that we can beat the *old man* to death in that line of work, both in quality of work and prices. We challenge a comparison, and invite our friends to look at our samples and prices. People who imagine printing can be done cheaper or better in the city than at home are gravely mistaken.

—We were shown through the new, and as yet unfinished, M. E. Church edifice in Bradford a few days ago. It is a beautiful structure, and promises to be one of the finest church building in this part of the State, both in its architecture and convenient construction. In addition to the main auditorium, it will be furnished with comfortable and well arranged rooms for Sunday school and class meeting purposes and church parlors. The building will cost about $7,500, and is a credit to Bradford and the county.

—Tioga county is a wonderful country. It is principly noted for minerals and office holders. They are always finding some new mineral and always on the lookout for a vacancy in some office, and generally get both when they go for it. They have got coal, lead, and Hathaway ore (whatever that is,) they are sure they have got oil, and the latest is that they have got plaster. What a country! We would not be afraid to bet a hat that the next President will come from Tioga county, and that a gold or silver mine will be discovered there in less than a year.

—H. F. Barbour, of the McKean *Miner*, has associated with him in business C. H. Allen, late of the Bradford *Reporter*, published at Towanda. Mr. Allen will have sole charge of the mechanical departments of the establishment, while Mr. Barbour will devote his attention exclusively to the pen, paste and scissors. Mr. Allen is said to be a skillful workman, and we have no doubt but he will prove quite an acquisition to the *Miner* office. Barring their politics, we wish the new firm a full and complete realization of their most sanguine expectations.—*Elk Democrat.*

—We have heretofore gone to press with our paper on Thursday, the advertised publication day. In which case all the papers were in the mails for the Friday trains. It certainly ought not to take more than two days for the Port Allegany package to reach its destination. Yet we have just been informed by a subscriber at that place that he seldom gets his paper before the next week—that the package does not reach there until the following Monday. There is no reason or excuse for this delay. Some one is to blame; who is it? Hereafter the MINER will be mailed on Thursday morning, and we will see if the P. O. Department can get them twelve miles from the publication office in three days.

—The Dean of Warren visited Bradford, McKean County, on the 8th inst., and though not deemed expedient to hold a week day service, met by special invitation, at the residence of Mr. L. C. Blakeslee, a number of the church people of the place and had a delightful interview with them upon the subject of establishing permanent Church Service, in this new and important oil centre. All were very enthusiastic, and there is little or no doubt of the speedy successful inauguration of the work. Active measures will be at once taken in the matter, the Dean, at the request of the people, promising an early Sunday service.—*Warren Diocese.*

—A fatal accident accident occurred on the B. N. Y. & P. R., near Emporium, last week, which is related by the Emporium *Independent* as follows:

Edmund, son of Thompson Huff, of our borough, left home at about 9 o'clock p. m., to go to Shippen, a point on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. north of here, and just after getting to the northern end of the yard switch, near the red bridge, a freight train pulled out for Buffalo. This train starts out of the yard with two engines; that is, the yard engine is attached to the rear end of the train and assists for a few miles, when it is detached and runs back to the yard. It seems that as this last engine was passing the young man, he jumped on the tender, passed over it and the engine and reached the hind end of the caboose in safety and was seen by the fireman to stand erect for a moment on it and then to suddenly fall backwards on to the pilot of the engine, which passed over him literally cutting his arms, legs and lower part of the body into *atoms*. The remains were brought back to the depot, where an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. No blame was attached to the employes of the train.

PROBABLE POISONING CASE.

There are rumors floating about this (Wednesday) afternoon of a probable poisoning case in Eldred Township, and it is stated that the case is now being tried before a justice at Eldred. As near as we are able to learn, the facts are, a Mrs. Simpson died very suddenly, and certain questionable actions of her husband caused his arrest on suspicion of causing her death.

LATER.—We just learn, by telegraph, that the husband was acquitted, therefore it could not have been a very plain case against him.

THE PROFESSION AND TRADE.

—The business of the Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company for 1877 is reported at $300,000. All that was taken out of the "poor" printers. No wonder they are poor.

—Notwithstanding the hard times, one hundred and forty new daily and weekly papers were started in December, while the suspensions were only fifty-one.

—The Cohoes (N. Y.) *Democrat* presented a bill for printing to the Board of Supervisors for $2,800, which was audited at $5.

—The Belmont *Free Press*, A. N. Cole's paper, has been enlarged to eight columns.

—A new paper will soon be established at Oil City. Its motto be "stop the drill!"

NEW STAGE PROPRIETOR.

Frank Vickery has purchased of E. V. Chadwick all the property and good will of his bus route from the borough to the depot, and took hold the reins on Monday morning. Frank is a clever and accommodating fellow, and will no doubt make his route popular with the traveling public. It ought to be a profitable prosperity, and we hope he will make it so.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

In order to get our papers out on the Thursday morning mails, we are obliged to go to press Wednesday evening. Therefore correspondents and advertisers will please remember that our forms are closed Wednesday afternoon, and to insure an insertion their favors must reach us not later than Wednesday noon. Let us have them by Tuesday evening, if possible.

GOOD FOR COLEGROVE.

A donation for the benefit of Rev. J. C. Whiteside was held at the residence of W. J. Colegrove, at Colegrove, Thursday evening last. The total receipts were $86-28, of which $49 00 were cash. Considering the times this was indeed a generous outpouring of cash. Previous to the donation this branch of Rev. Whiteside's charge has already paid him $36 00 this year, making a total of $122 28. We do not like to say it, but it is a fact that this is about double what he has received from Smethport borough thus far.

TWO TEST WELLS.

It has been finally decided to sink two test wells in Farmers Valley. Col. Gilmor, of Tarport, is to put one down near the old Goodwin Hotel, on the Jacob Digel farm, and another party secured by Wm. Haskill is to put one down on the Dan'l Crossmire farm. We are reliably informed that these wells are surely to go down. It is the theory that a cross belt from the Rixford well, at the head of Knapp's Creek, runs south-east, embracing the territory between the Smethport and Turtle point wells. There are many points that would tend to confirm this theory, but these wells will fully test it.

WHAT HE MEANT.

Our friend, Rev. J. Ward Gamble, rises to explain, by a letter to the editor published elsewhere, what he meant by the terms "young" and "dwarfish" as applied to Bob. Ingersoll in his lecture last week. He meant "diminutive and inexperienced." That's very good as a definition. Webster or Worcester couldn't beat it. But we don't see how it helps Ingersoll's case a bit. It seems to us he is left in quite as uncomfortable a predicament as before. If we were not ourself so rigidly orthodox we would try and relieve him. But so long as he don't believe in a literal burning lake of fire and brimstone as an ingenius invention by which a God of love punishes his children, and dares to tell it(ay, there's the rub), we have no pity for him, and leave him to the tender mercies of our reverend friend.

SMETHPORT EXTRACT WORKS.

Very few of our readers have anything like a correct idea of the extent and importance of the Bark Extract Works now in process of construction near the McK. & B. Depot. Indeed it is rather amusing to hear some of the opinions expressed in regard to it. We have heard of one intelligent citizen who could not imagine how from 25 to 40 men could work to any advantage in *that* building, supposing the temporary office and tool house comprised all there was of the oft-mentioned Extract Works!

With a view to give our readers some idea of the extent and capacity of the works when finished, a representative of the MINER visited the grounds yesterday morning, and through the courtesy of Mr. Backer, one of the proprietors, and Mr. Andrews, the Superintendent, was furnished with some interesting figures, and all the information that would be of any interest or business of the public to know.

The main portion of the works will be found in three separate buildings, viz: the Leach Room, the Machinery Room and the Bark Room. The Leach Room, as its name indicates, will contain the leaches and apparatus for leaching the liquor from the ground bark, by means of very expensive and ingenious machinery, the operation of which we shall take occasion to explain when the works are in operation. The dimensions of this building are 80 feet x 85 feet, with 28 foot posts. It will be furnished with ventilators running the whole length of the building. In the loft will be bark bins capable of holding 100 cords of ground bark, which will be filled by an elevator.

The machinery room, in which will stand the monster engine, will be 85 ft x 43 ft, with a cupola 45 feet in height from the foundation. This will be the longest and most imposing building in the group.

The Bark Room, 60 ft x 80 ft, will be used for storing and grinding bark. The grinding capacity will be 40 cords in ten hours.

The engine which furnishes the motive power for this extensive institution, is one of the largest in use. It is already on the ground, laying quietly by, as if an interesting spectator of the building of its workhouse, where it can exercise its giant strength for its master, man, without tiring, grumbling or "striking." It is an 80-horse power plaything. The bed is 18 feet in length. The cylinder is 16x 48 inches, and the driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, with a 26 inch face, and a speed of 80 revolutions per minute. There will be three tubular boilers, 34 inches in diameter, and a brick chimney 85 or 90 feet in heighth.

S. J. Gifford, one of the best builders in this part of the country has the contract for putting up the necessary buildings. He has been at work with his usual energy, with a good force of workmen, for several weeks, and when our reporter was there they were just commencing to raise the beats, having the foundations and framing about completed. When the works are completed and in operation, they will comprise an institution to which we can point with pride, and will furnish a source of steady cash revenue to many of our citizens, by giving them a near market for one of McKean County's principal products, hemlock bark. For a long time the question whether these works would be located in Smethport or elsewhere hung in the balance, and from what we can learn, to Mr. Backer is entitled the credit for securing the decision of the Company to locate here. He had been over the ground carefully, and was convinced that they could find no better location. There is no question that time will prove his head on that point to have been decidedly "level."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CORYVILLE.

J. B. STULL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

CORYVILLE, Jan. 21, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

On Thursday evening last J. B. Stull was seriously hurt while going from church by some heedless boys running horses in the public road. There were some twenty or thirty people along the highway, and Mr. Stull, being forward and the horses coming from behind, he was not aware of the danger in time to escape. The horse is supposed to have hit him in the small of the back, throwing him some four feet in the air, striking on his head and shoulders. He remained insensible until about noon the next day, and to-day he is able to move only one foot and one arm, and is still lying in a critical condition. Dr. Brown was called, and rendered him all the assistance possible, and there are some hopes of his recovery.

We are looking to the development of the Moody Brook soon. Messrs. Strong & Fargo, also Mr. Gilmor, are to put down wells within thirty days in the valley.

Yours truly, A.

FROM KNAPP'S CREEK.

PRENTISS VALE, January 23d, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The Dalrymple mill, Duke mill and the portable saw mill are in full blast. Mr. Love, the proprietor of the latter, informed me that they were chock full of orders, and from the appearances of the men and things about there I judge that they mean business; and the same may be said of each of the others. Duke Center is still improving.

The hotel is now finished and Mr. Fox of Belvidere is preparing to move in. L. S. Anderson & Co. are doing a heavy trade in oil-findings.

Benj. Palmer is grading for another hardware store opposite to Anderson and Bradford street, and Pritchard & Co. are starting another tank shop on Bradford street. Burdett Williams is doing a good business in his meat market. Mallory & Co are nearly ready with their store for sash, doors, etc.; also a drug store nearly ready to open up, all on Main street.

OIL VALLEY NOTES.—J. E. & Wm. Baldwin have lots for sale. The Stafford well, on Tommy Strait lot, 200 feet. Akin Peet & Co. doing 15 barrels; No. 2, boiler and engine set. Nobles well 15 barrels; Nobles No. 2, cased. Nobles Bros. getting ready. Remington all ready to commence; well on Vet. Strait lot ready to case, and N. C. Welton, on J. E. & Wm. Baldwin, in the sand with a good show.

RAILROAD BRANCH.—Several new wells have been struck since my last, and each of them present a good show, in the vicinity of the Bradford Oil Co's, well No. 1 and No. 2, viz: Chambers, Greenman, Green, and Sanders.

Gray & Vanvleck, and Vanvleck & Co., Radore & Oak Shade, and the older ones, Potts & Murphy and Frink & Schermerhorn, are doing some 20 barrels each.

Southard & Short, on J. Duke lot, are just commencing to drill, and several others, of which are the three wells three miles up the right branch, Chambers Bros. are commencing.

SOUTH BRANCH.—Calling at the Nash hotel for supper I found that he has all the custom that he can care for and is doing a good business. In fact, Reedville is coming up and things look lively.

The Reed well has settled down to 25 barrels. Cummings & Dean have a very neat rig opposite and are driving pipe.—Well on Chas. Rixford, by McDonald, is down 600 feet. Well on Cornish farm, one mile west, down 1,300 feet, and others in progress.

M. G. Dennis ¾ of a mile south of the Rixford well, sold his oil right on 9 acres for $1,200. Homer Irons leased 13 acres for $40, and 11 for $25 per acre, some 40 rods south. The Stewart & Smith well, on Tommy Barkus lot, down about 1,300 feet. The Burger well is to be torpedoed to-day.

The Farr stage team ran away last evening near Reedville, and were stopped by Geo. Marcus Some damage done.

There was a funeral yesterday of Mrs. Miller, of the Red Rock Boarding House. Services by Rev. W. Miller.

DELTA.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Articles under this head are published on their merits, the editor of the paper neither endorsing, approving or dissenting. This department is open to communication upon any subject of public moment. The name of contributors must always be sent privately to the editor.

PORT ALLEGANY, Pa.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Dear Sir.—I see you take exceptions to the term "young infidel" in the case of Ingersoll. You know as well as I do that the term "young" more than once, twice or thrice means diminutive, inexperienced. In this sense I speak of him. Compared with Tyndall, Huxley, or Spencer, he is a mere babe, only creeping. A man may be 75, and yet not a year old in knowledge or experience in certain directions. One of old spake to men in—and called them "little children." I doubt if Ingersoll ever walks alone.

That's all, Mr. Editor,

Fraternally

J. WARD GAMBLE.

Jan. 19, 1878.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

—We noticed yesterday the lady who has so disturbed the congregation of late did not cough once. On inquiry we found she had been taking Dr. Fenner's Cough Honey. 25c.

—Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, has passed the allotted three-score years and ten, and yet is hale and hearty. His present excellent health is largely due to the regular use of red flannel night-shirts, which his late devoted wife had made up on a "Domestic" Underbraider and Sewing Machine. A neat cambric ruffle surmounts the neck-band and the royal arms and an earl's coronet in white is said appear between the shoulders, elegantly put on by the "Domestic" Underbraider.—When thus costumed for the night, the noble earl's appearance is said to be truly imposing.

DIED.

PERRY—At Ruttsville, Pa., of heart disease, January 20, 1878, Mrs. CATHERINE W. PERRY, widow of the late Stephen Perry, of Watertown, Mass., mother of Bishop Perry, of Iowa, and sister of Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the 73d year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fire Insurance Paid.

Reynoldsville, Pa., February 20, 1877.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF POTTSVILLE, PA:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the promptness and fairness of your company in settling the loss sustained by me in the late fire. I have received the amount, $750, as claimed by me, and beg you to accept my thanks for your promptness and fair treatment. It certainly is a pleasure to recommend your company to the favorable notice of the public.

Very truly yours,

E. C. FAUST.

☞ C. A. Burdick, Smethport, Pa., is agent for the above-named company. Property Risks taken on application. 16-11-3m.

The Fact.

Is so well established that the Samaritan's Gift is a positive cure, doing away with Balsam Copaiba and disgusting drugs, and other dangerous medicines, that the public have entire confidence in it. The vexatious attending a case when the quack is visited are known to many as the following will explain:

Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia.—I appeal to you, and if there is any earthly relief for me I wish you would do something for me. About eight months ago I got into trouble. I took capsals, went to doctors, and it has cost me one hundred dollars—first for this medicine, and then for that—without any benefit. A few days ago a friend told me of the Samaritan's Gift; he said it would certainly cure me. This is why I address you for advice.

Samaritan's Gift does away with all such trouble and expense. A package which costs only $2 will effect a cure in from two to four days without any trouble, than merely following plain directions. A word to old cases: stop doctoring for three days then use a package of Gift, and our word for it in a few days you will wonder why you did not get that medicine first. 50-1y

SMETHPORT LECTURE COURSE.

The Fifth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS.

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1878.

Subject:—"A Trip to Europe."

Tickets for sale at the Post Office.

WE DO

Printing at Lowest Rates

IN BEST STYLE.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a PAIR OF LIGHT SLEIGHS. They are of home manufacture, and of the best material. They can be seen at Pratt's Wagon Shop, on Water street.

J. DIGEL.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 16, 1878.—ti-3t.

Lines of Travel.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, Nov. 19th, 1877, at 5:30, o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.10 a.m	6.30 a.m
Frisbee	11.16	6.36
Farmers Valley	11.30	6.46
Smethport	11.46	6.56
Crosby	12.02	6.12
Colegrove	12.07	6.72
Hamlin	12.13	6.8 7
Wernwag	12.45	6.47
Clermont.....Arrive	12.54	7.00

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.30 p.m	7.15 a.m
Wernwag	"	7.23
Hamlin	2.00	7.45
Colegrove	2.06	7.51
Crosby	2.10	7.56
Smethport	2.30	8.16
Farmers Valley	2.43	8.29
Frisbee	2.44	8.39
Larrabee.....Arrive	3.01	6.45

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent*

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 28th 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Renovo.....11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium.....12.53 p. m
" " " St. Marys.....1.46 p. m
" " " Kane.....2.30 p. m
arr. at Erie.....7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.00 a. m
" " " Kane.....3.50 p. m
" " " St. Marys.....5.14 p. m
" " " Emporium.....6.1? p. m
" " " Renovo.....8.30 p. m
arr. at Philadelphia.....7.05 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Supt.*

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

	STATIONS.	
SOUTH.		NORTH.
a.m. p.m.		p.m. a.m
7 10 4 35	Dep.....Buffalo.....Ar	7 00 8 45
7 00 5 15	.....Elma.....	6 50 8 25
7 45 5 30	.....Aurora.....	6 25 7 50
8 05 6 10	.....Arcade.....	6 05 7 10
8 25 6 30	.....Yorkshire.....	5 50 7 02
8 35 6 40	.....Machias.....	5 37 6 54
8 52 7 00	.....Franklinville.....	5 20 6 37
9 55 7 33	.....Hinsdale.....	4 36 5 40
10 10 7 50	.....Erie R. R. Junction.....	4 20 5 25
10 14 7 54	.....Olean.....	4 16 5 20
10 23	.....West Salem.....	4 06
10 31	.....Portville.....	3 58
10 40	.....New Line.....	3 48
10 51	.....Eldred.....	3 38
11 03	.....LAMA 1828.....	3 17
11 20	.....Sartwell.....	3 10
11 24	.....Turtle Point.....	3 05
11 28	.....Port Allegany.....	2 50
11 40	.....Liberty.....	2 37
11 50	.....Keating.....	2 15
12 15	.....Shippen.....	1 50
12 30	Arr...Emporium.....Dep	1 40

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory, direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ LEGAL and Blank Printing a specialty at the MINER office.

Legal.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF of McKean County, Pa. No. 104 Dec. T. 1877.

ACTION IN PARTITION.

John H. Dingman and James O'Neil

vs.

Burdett Chandler, with Henry N. Howell, and Louisa Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, Administrators, and Caroline A. Cafferty, Louisa M. Cafferty, and Lee M. Cafferty, widows and heirs at law of C. M. Cafferty, deceased, terre tenants:

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named parties, that, by virtue of a writ of *partitione facienda* issued in above case and to me directed, and bearing test the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, an inquest will be held and taken upon the premises in said writ mentioned and described, on Friday, the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and continuing until completed, for the purpose of making partition or allotment and appraisement of said premises, as in said writ I am directed and required, at which time and place said parties can attend if they think proper.

C. K. KING, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan'y. 3, 1878. 16-10 4t

Notice.

IN Re Petition of C. V. Harris to perpetuate testimony in the title of Warrant No. 3089, Otto Town-ship, McKean Co. Pa.

And now December 1st, 1877, on the Petition of Claudius V. B. Barse representing that he is the owner of a tract of land situated in Otto Township, McKean Co., Pennsylvania, and described as Warrant No. 3089, by deed from John S. Hickman and wife, dated August 21, 1861, excepting therefrom fifty acres reserved in said deed, and that the title of said Hickman, is described in the deed from Wm. Dean, now deceased to him on the month of September or October, A. D. 1861, and said last mentioned deed has never been recorded and that the same is lost or destroyed and cannot now be found; a Rule is granted returnable the 26th day of February next, on Orrilla D. Wallace Ellsworth Dean, Lucy D. Atwood and Mary Elizabeth Hill, children and heirs of said Hickman W. Dean deceased, and on Albert Parker, James T. Ziegler and Hannah C. Smith vendees of the said heirs, and all other persons interested in the title to said premises, to make their answer under oath at the Court House in Smethport, on the said 26th day of February next, and to show cause why the commissioners issue for the examination of witnesses in *perpetuame memoriam* for the proof of matters contained in the said petition.

And it appearing that all the parties hereto reside out of this state, the Court order and direct that service of this Rule and notice be made by publishing a copy of the same together with this order, for three weeks before the return day thereof in the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER at Smethport, in said county.

By the Court.

MCKEAN COUNTY ss: I, C. K. Sartwell, Prothonotary of said County, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of Rule and order of notice granted and ordered on the 1st day of December 1877, by the Court, in this case.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 29th day of December 1877.

[L. S.] C. K. SARTWELL, *Prothonotary.*

per JNO. R. CHADWICK, Deputy.

13-14 4t

Miscellaneous.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

LIST OF LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEYS' SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. upon Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant " "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B." on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" " —blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" " for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for

Time's Changes in the Senate.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: After an interregnum of seventeen years the Senate is now full. There have been great changes since the Senate met in December, 1860. The government runs on and on, while the grave takes the governors. To the man familiar with the Senate of that day, the changes death has made in the body that itself never dies, have a melancholy interest. Of those who were then Senators, but two are Senators to-day—Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island. Notwithstanding the long terms of the Senator, who serves for six years, and the tendency to re-elect, of the twenty-six Senators, to-day but two were Senators less than three times six years ago. Pitt Fessenden was in the Senate then, grim, keen, commanding. Fessenden is dead. John P. Hale was there, brave, eloquent, witty, able to state his case with unsurpassed force and clearness. Hale is dead. Henry Wilson was there, politic, tireless, ambitious, making more of his native talents than almost any man in our history; and Wilson is dead. Sumner was there, the student of the Senate, the man who was able to summon all history and all literature to prove his point. Sumner is dead. William Henry Seward was there, who had been for ten years the idol of a great following, and was the statesman of his party in 1860. Seward is dead. Stephen A. Douglas was there, his democracy pure and simple, and running through the warp and woof of his nature, his loyalty to the Union so deep that not even disappointed ambition, always a destroyer of the best things in men, could shake it. "I am ready to act with any party, with any individual of any party, who will come to this question with an eye single to the preservation of the constitution and the Union," said Douglass in those trying hours. Douglass is dead. Andrew Johnson was there, his voice of the bravest, and Andrew Johnson is gone. George E. Pugh was there, that shrill tenor tone ringing like a silvery bell through the Senate chamber, clinging to the Union and to peace with tenacity, but to his belief with defiance; and that brilliant man sleeps. Jefferson Davis was there, saying, "If I could see any means by which I could avert the catastrophe of a struggle between the sections of the Union, my past life, I hope, gives evidence of the readiness with which I would make the effort. If, in the opinion of others, it be possible for me to do anything for the public good, the last moment while I stand here is at the command of the Senate." There were thirty-three States then. There were other shining names on the list of Senators. There were names less lustrous that take place in our history. R. M. T. Hunter, Mason, of Virginia, Robert Toombs, John J. Crittenden, Jesse D. Bright, Ben. Wade, Lyman Trumbull, Yulee, of Florida, Wigfall of Texas, Benjamin and Slidell, and the others, were then Senators. The graves have opened, and events have shifted the leaders. Five States have been added to the Union, since that time, ten Senators have been added to the Senate of those ante-bellum days. The Senate never dies, but how changed it is.

An Ex-Governor's Career.

General Charles Clarke, ex-governor of Mississippi, died a few days ago at the age of sixty-eight. He served in the Mexican war as a volunteer, but was sent home invalided as a consumptive by the surgeons. Their verdict Dr. Warren Stone, the highest authority of the Southern faculty, confirmed, one lung having perished completely, and the lieutenant was advised to go home and lead the quiet life of a planter, avoiding all excitement, whereby he might prolong his life for eighteen months, or perhaps even for two years. He went home but did not die; indeed, after serving in the legislature and several public offices he was alive to lead a Confederate brigade at Shiloh. As he parted from Colonel W. H. McArdle, a veteran Mississippi journalist, he said; "I think you will have a good chance of publishing that obituary which you promised me thirteen years ago. I have outlived all the doctors, but I am not so confident that I shall escape the balls and shells which I shall be compelled to face to-day." After the first day's battle General Clarke was borne to the rear, wrapped in a blanket saturated with blood. "You can publish that obituary now—he has met with a soldier's death," was the remark of one of those who bore him, and the obituary was shortly afterwards published in the New Orleans papers. Shortly after the battle of Baton Rouge, however, General Clarke was seen again at New Orleans. He had been shot through the body at Shiloh and left on the field, to be taken prisoner, to recover and to be exchanged; and at Baton Rouge a minie-ball broke his thigh near the socket. Dr. Stone was the surgeon who now brought round the man he had condemned to a speedy death in 1848, and though his leg was shortened several inches, General Clarke lived to be governor of Mississippi and to die fifteen years later quietly in his bed, having buried several generations of doctors, gone through two wars with only one lung, been twice left for dead on the field of battle, and seen his obituary published.

Treatment of Scarlet Fever.

Dr. Pigeon, in the highly-authoritative London *Lancet*, says: "I have had wonderful success in my treatment of scarlet fever. All cases were well marked, and the epidemic on the arms came off like the skin of a snake. The following is the exact treatment: Thoroughly anoint the patient with sulphur ointment twice a day; give five to ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned twice daily (on coals on a shovel) to fill the room with the fumes, and of course was inhaled by the patient. Under this treatment each case improved immediately, and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery. It prevents disease from spreading. The worst case yields to it. It is a specific."

DUPES TO OURSELVES.—We are all greater dupes to our weakness than to the skill of others; and the successes gained over us by the designing are usually nothing more than the prey taken from these very snares we have laid ourselves. One man falls by his ambition, another by his perfidy, a third by his avarice, and a fourth by his lust. What are these but so many nets, watched, indeed, by the fowler, but woven by his victim

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States

The commercial and financial community of New York was startled by a series of failures and *suspensions*. H. S. Cutler, a Boston broker, became a defaulter for a large amount and disappeared. The large wholesale drug firms of Hegeman & Co. and J. F. Henry, Curran & Co. became financially embarrassed by the heavy failure of E. J. Dunning, Jr., the note broker, and allowed their notes to go to protest.

The Chatham mill in Philadelphia occupied by manufacturers of carpet yarns and hosiery, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $65,000, on which there is $50,000 insurance; and the shoe factories of A. R. Fisk at Wenham, Mass., and at Brookfield, in the same State, were burned, the loss on the former being $8,000 and on the latter $50,000.

Another furious gale along the Atlantic coast caused a large number of maritime disaster.

At Black Rock, Conn., Captain John P Britton, aged ninety, while temporarily insane committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Four children belonging to Joseph Leighton were burned to death in their father's camp near Cherryfield, Me.

The fishing schooner Little Kate, from Boston, went ashore at Duxbury and her whole crew of thirteen men were drowned. Seven widows and twenty-one fatherless children are left by the disaster.

The Italian residents of New York held a meeting and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late King Emmanuel.

The inauguration of Governor George B McClellan at Trenton, N. J., was attended with unusually imposing ceremonies. The hotels were crowded to overflowing, and delegates were present from New York, Philadelphia and other places. At 11:30 A. M. the legislative committee on inauguration proceeded in a body to the residence of Governor McClellan, who received them formally. Accompanied by ex-Governor Bedle the party took their places in the procession, which wended its way to the capitol. There, after prayer, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Peasley, and ex-Governor Bedle presented the great seal of the State to Governor McClellan, who then delivered his inaugural address. He opened with a reference to the necessity for economy in public expenditure, referred to the country's finances and to other national and State topics, and said further that "he who fails to exert himself to secure the selection of good and honest men for office, who abstains from voting, who does not keep himself informed on the action of the authorities and use his influence to guide them aright, not only neglects a paramount duty, but under such institutions as ours is guilty of a grave fault."

By an explosion in a mine near Ashland, Pa., four men were killed and three wounded. The explosion was caused by a quantity of sulphur gas catching fire.

As an excursion train was returning from a Moody and Sankey meeting in Hartford, Conn., it fell through a trestle bride into the Farmington river, and a number of persons were killed or injured. Twelve physicians of Hartford were sent to the scene of disaster in a relief train.

About thirteen persons are known to have been killed and fifty wounded by the plunging of the railroad train through a bridge across the Farmington river, Conn. The train was a special, with two engines and eleven cars, and left Hartford at nine P. M., with nearly six hundred persons, who had been attending a revival meeting of Moody and Sankey. Just after passing the central pier of the bridge the engines sank through the structure and were followed by the smoking and passenger cars, which fell one upon another. Although the river was shallow the undermost passengers were drowned in the jam, while others were thrown into the water where the ice had been broken by the weight of the cars and were taken out nearly frozen. The residents of the vicinity improvised sledges of saplings and boughs, with cushions from the wrecked cars, and on these dragged the victims of the disaster up the slope of the bank, whence they were taken to Hartford or to the neighboring houses.

Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (MASS.) *Republican*, died in that city of paralysis of the brain, aged fifty-two years. Mr. Bowles was widely known throughout the country and was one of the most successful of New England editors.

The New Hampshire Democratic State convention was held in Concord and resulted in the nomination of Frank A. McKean for governor. The platform adopted reaffirms the national Democratic platform of 1876; congratulates "all good citizens upon the happy results which have ensued through the adoption of Democratic principles by the national administration in the Southern States;" declares opposition to all measures by which the public credit may be impaired; opposes *subsidies* and land grants to private corporations; favors State rights and free trade; calls for stricter supervision of insurance companies and savings banks, and demands more severe punishment for official neglect and fraud.

A man passing under the name of James W. Johnson, but whose real name is Jacques, formerly a broker in Chicago, killed a woman in New York named Mrs. Burnam, who had deserted her husband and was living with her murderer. After knocking the woman down with a stove lifter Jacques stabbed her seventeen times, and then cut his own throat with a razor. Both parties had grown up children.

While men were demolishing the old State printing office in Harrisburg, Pa., a wall suddenly gave way and severely injured three men.

Western and Southern States.

Two days' heavy rain in Virginia caused another heavy flood. The bridge over the Staunton river, on the Richmond and Danville road, was swept away for the third time inside of two months. The bridge over the same river, on the Virginia Midland road between Richmond and Lynchburg, as well as other bridges, were also washed away and travel was impeded.

The President has received a long communication from Governor Hubbard, of Texas, giving a history of the Mexican troubles on the border for the last twenty years. The Governor asserts that United States custom house officers and citizens have been murdered and tortured by Mexicans, and millions of dollars' worth of property has been taken from Texan owners; that Mexico has furnished an asylum for robbers and their stolen goods; that she has been notified many times of the acts of hostility committed by her citizens, but has done nothing to prevent them; that Mexico has offered Indians an asylum, and has permitted them to use her territory to set on foot marauding expeditions against Texas, and that she should make amends for the crimes committed by her citizens.

Three hundred cattle valued at $12,000 were burned to death by a fire in Terre Haute, Ind.

Hon. John Buehler, an Illinois State Senator, was fatally stabbed by a Bohemian named Maurice Marso. Senator Buehler held a mortgage on Marso's house and lot and sold it to a third party, who foreclosed it, and this so enraged the Bohemian that he made an attack on his victim, with the result described.

Governor Bishop, of Ohio, was inaugurated at Columbus.

George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate, was elected to the United States Senate from Ohio. The Republicans, having no candidate, voted blank.

The Iowa Legislature met in Des Moines and organized. Governor Newbold, in his message, says the State finances are in a bad condition. A Republican caucus renominated United States Senator Allison by acclamation.

General Williams was nominated for the United States Senate from Kentucky by the Democratic caucus.

Messrs. Chestnut & Dubois, prominent bankers of Carlinville, Ill., have failed for a large amount.

In Brunswick county, N. C., seventeen miles from Wilmington, a shanty fell in and afterward took fire, fatally crushing and burning four men named D. H. Thorpe, George Divane, Dallas Williams and Adam Bodham, the two last named colored.

The illicit whiskey distillers of Wayne county, Ky., recently repelled a government force of thirty men, seriously wounding one officer and compelling the rest to retreat.

The Danville (Ill.) Banking and Trust Company has failed, and it is believed the depositors will loose about $300,000.

A small boat containing nine boys was swept over a mill dam at Huntingdon, W. Va., and four of them were drowned.

It was found necessary to call out the military in San Francisco to guard against a threatened attack of an organized mob upon the Chinese.

Political: John H. Gear was inaugurated governor of Iowa at Des Moines; General John S. Williams was elected United States Senator from Kentucky, and the Maryland Democratic joint caucus nominated James R. Groome for the same position.

From Washington.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections listened to the arguments of a number of delegates from the National Woman's Suffrage convention, holding a session in Washington, in favor of giving the ballot to women.

A complete revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws will be made by the House committee of ways and means.

There have been over 1,000 applications filed for positions as assistant commissioner to the Paris exposition.

The President has sent a large number of nominations to the Senate.

A number of tobacco delegations from different parts of the country, present in Washington in the interests of the trade, formed themselves into a national board with George C. Ayers, of Danville, Va., as president.

Secretary Sherman appeared before the House ways and means committee and argued in favor of the bill forming a postal savings bank for depositors and for refunding the national debt. The bill proposes that any holder of United States notes may deposit them at any postal money-order office in the United States, and shall be entitled to receive therefor, free of charge, a postal order on the treasurer of the United States. Such postal orders, when presented to the treasurer at Washington in sums of ten dollars, or multiples of that sum, shall be convertible into certificates of deposit of the United States of the kind and description provided for in the bill. Such certificates may also be issued in exchange for United States notes at the United States treasury, at the office of any assistant treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States. The certificates of deposit shall be issued by the treasurer of the United States, of such form and description as he may prescribe and of the denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100, and shall bear interest at the rate of 3.65-100 per cent. per annum for the term of one year and no longer, and shall be received and redeemed by the United States in payment only for bonds.

The House committee on public expenditures will investigate the accounts of the public printer, and also those of the officers of the House of Representatives for the four preceding Congresses.

Secretary Sherman has called for popular subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan in the following notice: The secretary of the treasury hereby gives notice that from the 26th inst., and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the four per cent. funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par, and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1, 1877, and bear interest payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, and for registered bonds of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Two per cent. of the purchase money must accompany the subscription; the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of subscription or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of four per cent. per annum to date of payment.

Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be transmitted free of charge, to the subscribers and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than $1,000. Forms of application will be furnished by the treasurer at Washington, the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the national banks and bankers generally. The applications must specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and post office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check issued by the treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the offices of the treasurer and assistant-treasurers of the United States. The payments may be made in coin to the treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or assistant-treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. To promote the convenience of subscribers, the department will also receive, in lieu of coin, called bonds of the United States, coupons past due or maturing within thirty days, or gold certificates issued under the act of March 3, 1863; and national banks will be designated as depositories under the provisions of section 5,153 of the revised statutes of the United States, to receive deposits on account of this loan, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Secretary Evarts and the representative of the Samoan Islands have signed a treaty of commerce and friendship between the United States and the islands.

The incomplete report of the late Senator Morton on Chinese immigration, found among his papers, has been made public. The report favors the free admission of the Chinese, as well as their natural ration and representation in Congress and the legislatures.

Foreign News.

The Russians captured 23,000 men, 1,000 horses, twelve mortars, twelve siege guns and eighty field guns at Shipka Pass. The Grand Duke Nicholas has declared that Russia will not grant an armistice until peace conditions are submitted by Turkey, while Lord Derby accuses Russia of bad faith, in not opening negotiations for an armistice.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the German and Italian ministers have notified the Porte that if it permits the English fleet to come to Constantinople Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass through the Dardanelles.

The Turkish minister of foreign affairs and Namyk Pasha have been appointed to negotiate with the Grand Duke Nicholas for peace.

Gen. Garibaldi has written to King Humbert I., begging him to follow in the footsteps of his father, Victor Emmanuel.

Cleopatra's needle (the obelisk which was recently abandoned at sea and afterwards taken to Ferrol, Spain) is again afloat and being towed to England.

Mr. E. W. Stoughton presented his credentials to the Russian Emperor, as United States minister.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is prepared to tell the Ottoman envoys the preliminaries of peace Russia will expect. Both Russia and Austria have restated their claim to be consulted on the conditions of peace. The Greek national guard has been called to arms. Queen Victoria has formally assured the sultan of her sympathy.

The opening of the British parliament this year was not attended by the queen, and, therefore, there were no State ceremonies. Queen Victoria says, in her speech, that the conditions upon which she had determined to remain neutral in the war between Russia and Turkey had not been infringed upon; but should hostilities be prolonged some unexpected occurrence may render it necessary for her to adopt measures of precaution, and in such an emergency she would look to parliament to supply the means which may be required.

The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel took place in Rome, after the body had been lying in state several days. The procession was headed by fifteen military detachments, and the funeral car was surrounded by a guard of honor and the special representatives of foreign courts. It was followed by the dead king's favorite horses, riderless, after which came eighteen detachments of civil Tyrtaries and 2,700 deputations from all parts of Italy. The Crown Prince of Germany, with representations from other European nations, walked abreast in the procession, which took one hour and a half in passing a given point. The religious services were short and simple.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A number of petitions were presented for and against the remonetization of silver; Mr. Hill, of Georgia, presented resolutions of the Savannah cotton exchange denying that the South is unanimously in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar....Amendments to Mr. Matthews' resolution declaring the right of government to pay the bonds with silver was offered by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont. The amendment declares that payment of the bonds in anything but gold would be a breach of public faith. The Matthews resolution was then taken up and discussed until the close of the session.

Bills were introduced and referred to authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in the courts of the United States; to promote immigration to the United States, and to protect immigrants; for the restoration of wages in the government printing office....At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as the unfinished business, and then laid aside for the resolution submitted by Mr. Voorhees before the holidays, declaring that it is of the highest importance that the financial credit of the government be maintained, and in order to do so the government itself, in all its departments, should in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate in support of the resolution, and the Senate adjourned.

The yeas and nays upon the motion of Mr. Morrill—made before the holiday recess—to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of government to pay the bonds in silver were taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 21 to 19....Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, formally announced the death of his colleague, the late Senator Bogy, and eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Cockrell, Maxey, Christiancy, Sargent and Armstrong, and as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Wadleigh presented the views of the late Senator Morton as a member of the special committee in regard to Chinese immigration, and they were ordered to be printed....Bills were introduced by Mr. Howe, to punish the forcible obstruction of inter-State commerce by railways, and by Mr. Ferry, to classify mail matter and rates of postage thereon....Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Suitable remarks upon the life and character of the deceased were made by Messrs. McDonald, Edmunds, Thurman, Conkling, Burnside, Morgan, Booth, Anthony, Wadleigh, Mitchell, Paddock, and Voorhees, and then the Senate adjourned.

House.

Mr. Sapp, of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue coupons of the denominations of $15, $25, $50 and $100 for the investment of savings.... The resolution of Mr. Wood, of New York, authorizing unlimited investigation into the affairs of government by the several committees was carried by a vote of 111 to 107, after which the House went into committee of the whole for consideration of private business. Adjourned.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, introduced a bill fixing the rates of public advertising; also providing for a commissioner on the subject of the liquor traffic....A bill introduced by Mr. Hubbell, of Michigan, amends the specie resumption act, and one by Mr. Wren, of Nevada, restricts Chinese immigration....A resolution offered by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, permitting the advocates of woman suffrage to present their arguments to the House on the following Saturday, was defeated by a vote of 149 to 107. Adjourned.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, for a committee to ascertain whether the secretary of the treasury had complied with the law requiring the distribution of appointments among the different States....A bill to prevent the contraction of the currency was introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and leave to put it on its passage asked, but objection was made, and it went to the currency committee....A bill was passed suspending for ten years longer the act prohibiting citizens of the United States who discover guano islands, from selling guano to citizens of other countries....The House went into a committee of the whole, and Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a speech in favor of the remonetization of silver. Adjourned.

Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, presented a communication from Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, tendering as a gift to the government, Carpenter's painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln and his Cabinet," and upon a motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the gift was accepted with thanks....The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and passed several minor appropriation bills. Adjourned.

The bill to enable accused persons to testify in their own behalf was amended and passed....The resolution of thanks to Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, was reported from the committee on foreign affairs, and adopted unanimously....The financial question came up next, and Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, argued against the remonetization of silver. Adjourned.

A RAILROAD WRECK.

An Excursion Train Crashing Through a Bridge—Many Killed and Injured.

The disaster to a train near Hartford, Conn., resulted in a loss of over thirteen lives and serious injuries to many more. We give details of the terrible affair: The Tuesday night special train over the Connecticut Western railroad for Millerton and way stations, carrying people from the Moody and Sankey evening meeting at Hartford, had about 600 passengers in its nine cars. About half a mile west of Tariffville it had to cross the Farmington river on a Howe truss bridge, 250 feet in length, with a single central pier, and running from a solid earth abutment at the eastern end to trestle work nearly a quarter of a mile long beyond the western bank. Two engines were attached to the unusually heavy train. Just after passing the central pier, the engines sank down through the weak bridge. The foremost turned over on its side. The second was completely reversed. Behind these the smoking car settled down, the passenger coaches crushing upon its roof as it fell, and crushing it to fragments. The first passenger coach was thrown parallel with the river. Upon it dashed the second and third, their rear ends clinging to the track on the pier, and the front ends sinking down upon the partially submerged mass of wreck and struggling humanity beneath. Shrieks of terror, cries for help, and agonized screams from the wounded mingled with the echoes of the crash of the falling train. The alarming noise was heard in Tariffville, and in a few moments many sympathizing neighbors were present to aid in withdrawing the sufferers from the wreck and removing them to places of shelter.

Where the bridge gave way the tracks were only about twelve feet from the water, which was on that side of the river not more than four feet deep. Shallow as the water was, it was deep enough to drown the undermost of the passengers hurled in a jam into the fronts of the cars, even had they not been stunned by the force of the collision. Many who were not very seriously injured were thrown into the water, where the ice had been broken by the weight of the cars and the shock of their fall, and were dragged out in an almost freezing condition. Residents in the vicinity formed sledges of saplings, with cushions from the wrecked cars laid upon them, and thus dragged the victims of the catastrophe to the eastern bank and up the slope of the bank, where those least seriously injured were put on board a return train for Hartford to be transferred to their several homes by another route, while others were carried tenderly to the houses of kindly people in Tariffville.

The First Tramps.

Tramps are traced back by an English newspaper to the wars of the Roses, after which England was full of wandering men, who had no occupation, and could give no account of themselves. They were the disbanded retainers of the great nobles whom Henry VIII. forbade to keep their monstrous military retinues. They were broken men who no longer dared to wear the "livery" of some great man and the badges which had once won for them impunity and consideration. The feudal strife was over, their arms and swords were no longer needed to fight for one or the other Rose, and beyond fighting they had no profession. Others there were who had been turned out of their farms when some rich landlord made "enclosures" and threw arable land into pastures. The feeble Dogberries and Verges of the time could not deal with these luckless and useless rogues. The government, confounding severity with strength, passed the cruel repressive laws against which Sir Thomas Moore protested in the introduction to the "Utopia." It was not till the Spanish wars and the new discovered land in the west made room for all poor men and adventures that the sturdy beggars of England came to be worthy pioneers who did yeoman's service to their country.

Osman's Family.

A Constantinople correspondent writes: Osman Pasha's family is here, and consists of one wife and two sons. He has been married for fourteen years, and has lived at home only three months in all that time. His military service has been on the frontier of Persia, and among the wild Arabs of Yemen. He has no property, and his family has always lived in a very pillar to post fashion, changing their house whenever the landlord raised the rent. At the beginning of the present war Mukhtar Pasha offered to lend Osman $10,000 to buy a house, so that at least he might feel that his family were comfortable, but Osman Pasha declined to be in debt. The sultan has sent many presents to Osman's family lately, and since the fall of Plevna he has caused the oldest son, a boy of eight years, to be entered on the roll of one of the cavalry regiments, with the rank of sergeant, and has directed him to report to the palace every day for duty. The fortune of that boy is made. He will probably be a colonel at sixteen.

THE SHADOW OF FATE.

BY JUDGE JARVIS.

A rider was threading his way over a road which lay along the hills at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the region known as the Piedmont of Virginia, about the sources of the Rappahannock river.

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The man himself might be described in the same language, as far as it would apply. Beyond this his age was about twenty-three, his hair brown and full in lock, his eyes of a grayish blue.

* * * *

His way quickly brought the traveler to a stream now running over its banks. Slipping easily from his saddle, he tightened the girths, slackened the crupper, and, gently patting his animal, addressed a few affectionate words to him. Remounting, he fixed himself firmly in the saddle, gathered his bridle in a manner to impart to his companion his own energy and determination, and moved into the creek.

Turning up the stream, he proceeded for about a hundred yards along the bank, and then struck boldly across in a direct line, with the horse's head slanted up current. The depth of the water did not sensibly increase in the course of eighty yards, and the stranger was congratulating himself upon the probability of getting over without a wetting, when the animal in two steps increased the depth until he could no longer hold his footing, and sprung boldly into the middle of a deep, rushing channel. In an instant the rider had seized the mane of the horse in his left hand, and slipped smoothly out of the saddle to the lower side, where he floated along.

Man and beast battled bravely with the flood for a moment, when the former was startled to feel the horse flinch and turn with a terrific snort down the current. A quick jerk upon the left rein served to procure but an instant's pause in the precipitate course of the beast, but in that instant the stranger became aware of another presence by the touch of a slimy object against his hand.

Raising his head above the neck of the charger, he saw dimly outlined upon the waving and shimmering surface a dark and undefinable object. The next moment the desperate plunges of the beast had obstructed his vision, when, with the self-command of one accustomed and nerved to the hardship of athletic sports and a soldier's danger, he swung his leg over the back of the animal, and gathered himself up in the saddle.

Reaching out a hand, he was about to seize the object of his horror, when it exposed the ghastly features of a woman.

For an instant only he hesitated; then, recovering from the thrill, he grasped the head firmly by the loose, flowing, tangled mass of raven tresses, and raised it above water on the pommel of his saddle.

Turning his head again up stream, he renewed the combat with the tide. Twice it seemed as though man, woman and beast must all succumb, and twice the noble struggles of the animal cheated the turgid grave of its victims.

Finally, the hoofs once more crunched the firm bottom of the stream, and ten paces brought the party safely to the shore.

* * * *

Feeling the forehead, he found it cold; the hands were also chilled, but he thought he felt a slight flutter of the pulse. Tearing open the dress, he pressed his hand against the heart and found it still warm.

His efforts to resuscitate her were soon rewarded, and, after a few moments, the woman made an attempt to speak, which resulted, however, only in a moaning cry.

At this point he began to look for other assistance, when he observed a light upon the hill above the creek. Once more raising the body to the pommel of the saddle, and mounting behind it, he sought the road.

* * * *

One stepped around to receive the woman, and another entered the house to procure the stimulant.

"What's this?" said the one who was assisting the traveler in dismounting the woman.

"Send for the nearest physician at once."

They lifted the motionless but reviving form into the house and deposited it upon a sofa.

The stimulant was soon brought, and, upon a small portion of it being administered, the woman indicated an increased vitality by a broken gurgle. This, after a while, gave way to clearer articulation, in which, however, only syllables were emitted. These were in turn succeeded by one or two sharp cries of pain, which gradually subsided into a moaning chatter of wailing, incoherent sentences.

At this point the stranger in raising his hand to her head to brush the tangled hair from her brow, noticed a clot of blood upon the end or side of his finger; rubbing it off, he found no trace of a wound.

"She must be bleeding!" he ejaculated; "see if there is a cut anywhere."

An examination soon revealed a ghastly wound, an ugly, gaping abrasion upon the left side of the head, above the ear, and just behind the temple. The locks were matted over it, and the blood still oozed slowly from its mouth.

Pending the arrival of a doctor, the stranger clipped the hair from around the wound, and, after bathing it with feminine tenderness, he gave the patient over to the charge of the ladies of the house who were in attendance.

* * * *

"I presume you are the host, sir," said he, at once, addressing the elder of the two. "If you will be kind enough to let me have a bed, until I can rest for an hour or so and dry my clothing, I shall resume my journey under great obligation to you. Matters of importance urge me to lose no time, and I shall only delay until my horse can recruit for the balance of my ride. In fact, but for the incident of finding the unfortunate lady in the creek, I should have continued on the road without consulting my comfort so far."

"Will you tell me how you happened upon the adventure, and how you account for the lady's wound and present condition?"

The traveler gave a brief account of the events, without, however, throwing any light upon his own identity or business.

"May I ask your name, sir?" inquired the host, whom we will introduce to the reader as Mr. Thornton, or Squire Thornton, as he was dubbed by his neighbors in honor of his being a justice of the peace.

* * * *

"I beg pardon for the misconstruction. My name is Gaspard Durer, a short while since a soldier in the French service. Do you see anything in my appearance or anything else about this case which justifies you in interrogating me officially?"

"Until one who is found with a body that has been murdered or dangerously assaulted has accounted satisfactorily for his presence there, there is a legal suspicion fixed upon him."

* * * *

"If I must be detained to satisfy the law, I yield to the annoyance with as little impatience as possible where the officer of the law exercises his duties so courteously."

After a few more remarks were passed, the squire bade his son Eddie conduct the gentleman to his room and see him well provided for the night.

After the traveler had left, the vagrant still lingered. Shifting his hat restlessly but mechanically, he seemed to resume a conversation which had probably been interrupted by the stranger's exit from the stable.

"'Pears to me now"—an expression which indicated the result of some mighty reflection for his calibre—"'pears to me as he ain't telling the truth. He ain't named Gasper Dersy, because he'd a said so fust. 'Pears to me he looks like old Baoul Dupuy, and Gaston afore him; and, if I ain't mistaken, he's been in these parts afore."

"Who's the woman, Randy?"

"I have been lookin' at her, but 'pears to me I never seen her afore—leastways, she don't come from above here."

"The resemblance of Durer to the Dupuys is striking, and I thought at first he was the son of Gaston, who had been absent so long. What think you my son?"

"Can't say, father, but his resemblance to Mr. Dupuy at the manor would be noticed by any one."

"Perhaps," suggested the vagrant, "he's a son of Dupuy himself, if half they bring from furrin parts is c'rect; 'pears to me he must have more'n one."

"And your friend Raoul ain't too good for a fraud or a lie," chirped the vagrant.

"We will dispense with your comments on the characters of my friend," retorted the squire.

"No offence, squire, but 'spense or no 'spense, I knows the laws, and I allers take care to have proof afore I says a libel on any man."

"What do you know of Raoul Dupuy, villian, that you dare maintain such a thing concerning his character, which is polluted by your mention of it."

"Never mind what I know, squire, so long as I ain't said it," answered the tramp.

* * * *

"What is your opinion, doctor?" asked the squire.

"It is rather early to ask an opinion about the patient, squire. The skull is fractured, and it may be necessary to trepan it, if any portion is bearing on the brain."

"Do you think the blow will permanently affect her brain, or that she will be sound in mind should she recover?"

"If the pressure of the bone upon the brain be removed, she will doubtless recover her senses. But until she is completely well again, and even after, no risk must be taken in the case. Absence of excitement or noise is indispensable, as the slightest mental shock might make her a raving maniac. Blows upon that region of the head have been known to deprive persons of the power of speech, and if she is not kept perfectly quiet, she may recover only to linger out a dumb existence."

* * * *

After breakfast a servant, whom the squire had dispatched across the creek upon his first arising, returned with the information that Mr. Taylor—the gentleman whom the stranger had left at his gate on the road—would be over immediately after breakfast.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Taylor, he and the squire retired for a consultation, to which they also were called Randy, the vagrant. They then returned to the traveler, and, after hearing his account once more, and comparing the time of his leaving Mr. Taylor with that of his arrival at the squire's, they proceeded to the creek in company.

Upon their arrival the squire addressed the traveler:

"I have taken counsel with Mr. Taylor touching this case, which seems a deep mystery, after all the information we have been so far able to gather; the lady seems unknown even to Randy, who visits every house in this and the adjoining counties, and you are equally a stranger to us. I consider, however, that you have been fully discharged from any connection with the affair. We must first attempt to gather something from the lady herself."

At this point the doctor came out of the sick room. He stated that the lady had greatly improved during the night, and that the wound was, in all probability, not serious; the lady had even recovered in a measure, the control of her mental faculties and language, though she was not fully conscious or coherent as yet.

* * * *

The squire, Mr. Taylor, the traveler and the doctor together proceeded to the bedside of the unfortunate woman. The stranger—being assured of his release by the words of the squire—first ordering a servant to bring his horse to the door before leaving the piazza.

Upon reaching the bed, the woman opened her eyes, and seeing the kind, manly face of the squire and Mr. Taylor, she faintly smiled, and ran her eyes over the rest of the group.

She passed the doctor without any variance of expression, and then rested them upon the face of the stranger.

The eyes became set in a horrible stare, the light forsook them, the pupils dilated, she raised herself to a sitting posture by a convulsive movement of the arms; then, crouching to her knees and throwing herself wildly down on her face, she shrieked out with a curdling moan:

"Oh, oh, Dupuy! don't, don't!" and unconsciousness once more left her.

Despite his self-command, the traveler paled. He at once retired with the gentleman, however, to the piazza. Nothing had passed between this group until the doctor broke a painful constraint which had fallen upon all.

"Gentlemen," said he, "the worst mishap that could befall this unfortunate lady has just occurred through her having seen this gentleman, Mr. Durer. She is a raving maniac. She may die she may recover after a lingering illness; but, in any event, she will be fortunate if she ever recovers her reason. Darkness has settled upon her brain for a long night, which may never be followed by the dawn."

"To wh t, doctor," asked the squire, "do you attribute her shock?"

"She was evidently stricken with horror at the sight of Mr. Durer, whom, from my knowledge of the laws of the human brain, she has in some way associated with the violence which has been done her, to her great terror."

There was a pause, a painful lull.

Then the squire spoke to Durer.

"The case, sir, has taken a new turn. You will not be surprised that I conclude it my duty to commit you, to await further developments in the matter."

* * * *

Upon the last syllable he strode from the piazza, booted and spurred, his steps clanging an echo to his voice. One spring and he was vaulted into his saddle; he brushes away the servant who holds his bit with imperial disdain, and turns his horse at the gate.

The animal clears it with the activity and fire of his master; gathers himself on the other side, and before the squire can recover from the stupor of amazement, is off like the wind.

The above is a synopsis of "THE SHADOW OF FATE," by Judge Jarvis, a wonderfully dramatic and powerful novel, which began in No. 660 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, now for sale at all news depots. It is a story of adventure and devotion of an interest beyond that of any novel published for years. With No. 660 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER is presented an exquisite steel engraving, "Love's Young Dream;" with No. 661, "Dressed for Baptism," a picture appealing to every family; with No. 662, "Nina." These three engravings cannot be purchased in the print-stores under FIFTEEN DOLLARS. The price of the CHIMNEY CORNER is ten cents weekly, or $4 per annum. Any one wishing to enjoy the excellent stories, instructive and entertaining matter in this popular paper can receive it for three months, free of postage, by remitting ONE DOLLAR to FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl street, New York. Try it, and commence with No. 660, thus securing these three exquisite engravings.

What is called "the enchanted mountain," in Texas, is an immense oval rock, 300 feet high, about eighty miles from Bastrop. Its surface is highly polished, and those who ascend it have to wear moccasins or go in their stocking feet.

Action of Gold in Pictures of Silver.

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." When the body becomes diseased, the mind is thereby necessarily influenced. National wars, State dissensions, neighborhood broils, and family differences, are more frequently than otherwise the result of diseased and disordered constitutions. When the body is suffering, the mind, acting in sympathy, will become irritated and perplexed. When the physical system is in health, the mind perceives things in their true light, and the disposition assumes a very different phase. Nothing more directly tends to destroy the happy, cheerful disposition of a woman, and render her peevish, nervous and fretful, than a constant endurance of uterine disorders. The disease peculiar to women take away the elasticity and buoyancy of health and reduce her body and mind to a mere wreck. Dr. Pierce's